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[ONE PENNY.]

DEMONSTRATIVE RECEPTION OF SPANISH GENERALS IN SARAGOSSA.

SARAGOSSA is famed in Spanish history for its terrible resistance to the French, when from street to street and house to house the populace fought with enthusiasm. When barricades were forced they defended the houses, and when ammunition failed bayonet, sword, and knife were fearlessly employed in sacrificing the invaders. The women fought beside the men, and Spanish ladies of rank and beauty exposed themselves to the fire of the enemy while working the guns, tending the wounded, or encouraging the combatants. This celebrated city has just distinguished itself by receiving several of the chiefs of the late revolution with "a grand ovation."

All the exuberant joy of a people newly emancipated from an intolerable thralldom was exhibited. Triumphal arches crossed the streets, draperies of many hues hung from the balconies, flowers and "smiles of beauty" were showered upon the gallant guests, pyrotechnic splendour illumined the night, and

"All went merry as a marriage bell."

Speeches were delivered in harmony with the occasion, and all rejoiced that the Bourbons were gone, that the filthiest and basest of them had ceased to reign, that sacerdotal darkness had been swept away even by the fires of revolution, and that Spain once more was Spain.

On their way back to the capital the heroes of the revolution were received everywhere with vivas, as if they were expected to live for ever. Serenades and music filled the air,

"And all the earth was redolent of song."

The capital welcomed them as if they had never been there before, and once more the streets of Madrid

"Echoed with footfalls of the passing crowd."

The substance of Senora's speeches was a recommendation to the people to be united, peaceful, and orderly; congratulation upon the flight of the Queen with her confessor, and Sister Patrocini; and the hope that men like Olozaga and Rivero would organise the administration of the country. It is appropriate here to give the latest telegraphs before we go to press.

An important circular explaining the policy and intention of the Government was sent on the 14th inst. to the Spanish diplomatic agents abroad.

The Revolutionary Junta of Madrid dissolved itself on Wednesday. Its example will be followed by the provincial Juntas.

The *Official Gazette* has published the law on the new monetary system to be established in Spain on the basis of the franc as the monetary unit.

The *Gazette* has published official decrees proclaiming liberty of conscience, liberty of the press, the right of association, liberty of teaching, and universal suffrage.

Senor Olozaga upon his arrival made two speeches—the first at the palace of the former Chamber of deputies, and the other from the balcony of the hotel of the Minister of the Interior, when he was frequently interrupted by vivas and almost frantic applause. He said:—

"My whole life has been devoted to liberty, and is in unison both with the spirit of the present day and with that of the future. I strongly recommend that a powerful support should be given to the movement, in order definitively to determine as soon as possible our national position, and inspire Europe with a feeling of confidence towards Spain."

Tranquillity prevails throughout the country.

The expulsion of the Jesuits from all Spanish colonies has been ordered, as well as from the mother country. The measures taken against that order are generally approved of at Madrid.

A deputation of the Madrid Abolitionist Society, headed by Senor Figuerola, yesterday presented the Colonial Minister, Senor Azala, an address to the Provisional Government from the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, urging it to follow the example of the French Provisional Government in 1848. The Minister assured the deputation of his entire sympathy with the object, that the question was one of the most serious the Government had to consider, and that it was anxious to settle it without delay.

INCIDENTS OF THE SPANISH REVOLUTION.

THE Count and Countess Girgenti have arrived at Pau; they were received by the whole of the Spanish royal family, and drove to the chateau. The Queen appears to have manifested much pleasure on seeing her daughter.

The following is the list of *pretendants* to the vacant throne at Madrid:—The Duke of Montpensier; Don Juan of Bourbon,

second son of Don Carlos (who, however, abdicated in favour of his son); Don Carlos, son of the former; Prince Alfred; the Duke of Aosta, a Prince of Hohenzollern, one of the family already employed in Roumania; the Duc d'Aumale; Princes Napoleon; Ferdinand of Coburg, father of the King of Portugal, much to be recommended, who acted as regent during his son's minority; the Prince of the Asturias, the ex-Queen, and the Republic. Of all these, the only cause irretrievably lost is that of Queen Isabella. When a triumphant revolution placed near her, and in spite of her, one of the new men, who, like Roland with Louis XVI., joined insolence to power, Isabella, under the mask of resignation, awaited a propitious hour to revenge with the malice of a woman the humiliation of a queen. She granted an audience to these men, whom she disliked, made them wait, sent them back without having seen them, and then despatched an orderly officer, who ordered them to meet her in council at a late hour of the night. When all business was over, the Queen read, chatted with her ladies, dictated letters to her secretaries, deciphered new music on the piano, tried a new set of jewels or a new dance, and went into the gardens to play at ball or shuttlecock. After an evening at the Italian Opera, where she had listened to Tamberlik, she withdrew to her apartments, where she played music till two in the morning, took a light supper, went to bed late, and rose late. Queen Isabella sings like an artiste, drives like a Roman Emperor, and rides like an amazon.

From Madrid we hear that General Prim's *salon* is literally invaded from seven in the morning to midnight by place-hunters, two-thirds of whom served the old *regime*, generals who fought under the arch-tyrant Narvaez, persons whose names are remarkable from the violent opposition they made to the Progressist party in general, and to General Prim in particular. Such are Spanish courtiers. Too proud and idle to work on their own account, these men will only accept of a "situation under Government," and rather than embark in commercial enterprise they cringe to the very party they have most actively protested and even fought against.

La Liberté contains another appeal from the caustic pen of Emile de Girardin to the Spanish nation, which runs thus:—"Spaniards! Do in 1868 what the French did not do in 1848—act, and take the straight path; do not beg for a king. If the word 'Republic' terrifies the nation, establish a Republic in fact."



RECEPTION OF SPANISH GENERALS IN SARAGOSSA.

but do not call it a Constitutional Government, but a rational Government. The former is power divided; it is liberty restrained by power. A rational Government is power restrained—power restrained by liberty."

The Spanish Government has projected a law on public instruction, than which none could be more needed, the whole education of the Peninsula being in the hands of Jesuits, who, adepts in the art in countries such as France, where education is carried to the greatest perfection, confined their efforts in Spain to keeping the population in abasing ignorance; insatiable lust for spiritual and temporal power, and the axiom that the end justifies the means having ever been their principles. The Jesuit fathers, quiet and gentle as doves, and cunning as serpents, have ever endeavoured to lay the iron grip of their velvet-gloved hand on the young, and thus influence whole generations. This is not the first time they have been expelled from the Peninsula. In 1767 they were banished from Spain, perfidiously, however, and cruelly, by Aranda and Charles III. Jesuitism may feign death, but never really dies. Spain may truly be said to be its native land. No school of art ever painted the Jesuit as the Spanish Roelas has given us the stealthy grimalkin courtier, and Ribalta those "men in black from under the ground" who yesterday I met in twos and threes gliding through some of the streets of Paris, unmistakable in their black gowns and huge hats turned up at the side; whose one peculiar mark, whether disguised in one of the most irreproachable of coats, and the brilliant man of the hour in a fashionable salon, or confessedly a Jesuit in the dress of the order, is that they never look at you straight in the face. Five hundred of them have arrived in Portugal. How many have reached Paris I know not. It cannot be denied that the French Jesuit College of Vaugirard turns out the best educated aspirants for Saint-Cyr and the naval colleges at Brest, the examinations for each of which are so difficult that on an average half the young men sent up are turned back, or, to use the word of the day, "spun." So powerful is the influence of these subtle priests that a young man educated by them is sure to advance, whatever be his profession, and I have myself known instances of families who have sent their sons, destined for the army, to Vaugirard, not alone for the education there imparted, but with the view of securing their rapid advancement, as well as a brilliant marriage; indeed, in the Quartier St. Germain few are the marriages accomplished the history of which, if it is roughly sifted, would not reveal the fact I assert, and unfortunately this subtle influence extends far beyond that unimportant fraction of French society.

In a letter to the *Siecle* it is stated that the taxes in Spain amount to 540,000,000—that is £21,600,000; the collecting of them to 60,000,000 (one million and a half sterling)—that is, 11 per cent. on the revenue, whereas in France it costs but 10 per cent. of the revenue. Half of the income of the country is absorbed by the national debt and Treasury Bonds. The army costs 110,000,000, the navy 30,000,000, which makes the sum spent on unproductive expenditure amount to 370,000,000—that is, £14,800,000 sterling. Spanish Ministers do not cost much, their average salary being £1,600 a year. This moderation would somewhat startle one of our First Lords of the Treasury or of the Admiralty. In France Ministers' salaries range from £4,000 to £6,000 a year. They are, moreover, given splendid residences, whereas in Spain Ministers have to find themselves in houses, &c.

Public instruction in Spain has not ruined the country, seeing that it costs but six millions—that is, £240,000. The city of New York spends nine millions (£360,000) on the education of its own inhabitants alone. The ignorance of the Spaniard is not surprising, but at least he is religious, seeing that he has 28,000 ecclesiastics to look after his soul, which number allows of a priest for every fifty of the population. Of nuns there are 7,000 cloistered, who in prayer and fasting consume £160,000 a year. The priests cost two millions sterling annually, which is equivalent to the sum paid to the French clergy.

The Queen of Spain has begun her new life in the chateau of Pau, where the brave Henri IV. was born. The Queen's bedroom overlooks the exquisite park, with its emerald lawns, its majestic elms and oaks, which stood there when little Henri de Navarre ran through the grounds, and beneath which the three Infantes and the Prince of Asturias—too young to dwell upon fallen fortunes—are now merrily playing; farther stretches a magnificent range of mountains, over which the sun throws a thousand varied tints, and above which, glittering white, towers the Pic du Midi. In this room, with Gothic furniture in richly carved wood, and hung with green and gold, the Queen usually sits and writes; she receives her visits in the beautiful *grand salon*, where tapestries from Gobelins, porcelain from Sevres, marbles from the neighbouring provinces, crystals from Baccarat, and bronzes from Paris, are splendidly grouped. The Queen's life is a very uniform one; she rises at nine, works until one, attends mass, returns to dress, and then walks in the park or drives in the environs; twice a day, in the sumptuous *salle à manger*, the table is laid for fourteen. It is supposed that she intends to winter there, although her mother, Queen Christine, has prepared apartments for her in her villa near Havre.

The Paris correspondent of the *Independence* does not think that Queen Isabella will retire to Rome, inasmuch as the concentration of the Bourbons within the States of the Church might displease the French Government. Moreover, Cardinal Antonelli is extremely opposed to it.

The Revolutionary Junta of Malaga has given in its adhesion to the Provisional Government.

Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete made a triumphal entry into this city on Friday last, and were received with great enthusiasm by the people, all Liberals of every shade fraternising. Marshal Serrano, Admiral Topete, and the Democratic leader, Martos, delivered patriotic speeches in favour of liberty of conscience and the rights of individuals. The people unanimously cried, "Down with the Bourbons! Long live Serrano, Prim, Topete, Olcozaga, and Rivero!"

The Government has decided upon carrying out a monetary reform upon the basis of the French unit. It is announced that a loan of 700 millions of reals will be negotiated with an English banking firm on very equitable terms.

It is stated that Senor Rios Rosas will be appointed Spanish Minister to the Court of St. James's.

An amnesty has been granted for offences against the press laws.

The Junta has resolved to propose that the colonies should be represented in the Cortes by four members.

The Junta also proposes that all children born of women who are slaves shall be declared free, their freedom to date from the 17th of September.

Decrees have been issued recalling the representatives of Spain at the Courts of Constantinople, Paris, London, Vienna, and Berlin.

The Pope recites daily, when celebrating mass, a special prayer for the re-establishment of order in Spain.

A letter from Madrid says that the marquis of Novaliches does not conceal that he disapproved the conduct of Isabella's Government, and that his wife had given up her post at Court as Camarera Mayor on that account; but he says that his duty as a military man was to obey without discussion. He is on good terms with the men of the present Government.

The militia reserves and placed at the disposal of the Junta the captain of the royal troops as the engagement which took place at Bajar, where great atrocities were committed by the soldiers of the former Government.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have sent to Madrid Cordova, and Santander, large sums of money for the use of the wounded during the insurrection.

All the provincial Juntas will shortly be dissolved without opposition at the order of the Government.

It is stated that before the assembly of the constituent Cortes a plebiscite will be held, to decide whether the future government of the country is to be a constitutional monarchy, and that the constituent assembly will determine only the personage to whom the crown is to be offered.

It is believed that a proposal in opposition to this course will be brought forward at the sitting of the Junta.

The subscriptions to the municipal loan have reached nearly two millions of francs.

General Serrano has been appointed inspector of carbiners, and General Luis Serrano captain-general of the Canary Islands.

The Minister of Marine has appointed Senor Mendez Nunez vice-admiral. He will return to Spain, leaving Captain Lobo in command of the squadron.

The *Gaulois* of Saturday mentions a rumour that an attempt has been made to shoot General Prim. The ball is said to have deviated in its course. General Prim ordered the assassin to be released. Queen Isabella will shortly leave Pau. Private letters from Madrid assert that the forthcoming manifesto of the provisional government will not pronounce any opinion, either in reference to the future government or the future sovereign of Spain.

PATTERNS OF PIETY!—A private letter from Madrid says:—"Three successive Queens of Spain have lived in open scandal. The grandmother of Isabella made her favourite a prince, the mother made her a duke, and Isabella made her an Intendente of her palace. Isabella's mother is one of the richest persons in Europe, and she accumulated her vast wealth by sharing in the profits of the Cuba slave trade. The reigning Popes of Rome have honoured and rewarded these women as if they were patterns of piety and virtue."

THE HEROIC ENGINEER.—Mr. John Routledge, the heroic engineer, whose services to the wounded Spaniards in the only great battle fought between the royalists and revolutionary soldiers have been fully made known to the people of England by the special correspondent of the *Times* at Madrid, is not a Yorkshireman, but a Tyne-side man. He was born at Hebburn, a pit village, immediately opposite to Willington Quay, where Robert Stephenson was born, and was some time employed about the pits, until the late Mr. John Buddle, the well-known mining engineer, took him in hand and got him a situation in the south under Mr. James Hand. He was upon a railway near Rome before he received his present employment on the Andalusian Railway. Mr. Routledge is a middle-aged man, of fifty-one years.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will proceed to Sandringham for a brief shooting season during the second week in November. His Royal Highness will not be accompanied by the Princess of Wales or the Royal children. In consequence of the old hall having been pulled down and the new hall being in course of erection, his Royal Highness will stay at Park House, the residence of General Knollys. The new hall is progressing steadily, and the effect of its appearance will be good.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch are entertaining a select party at Bowhill, Selkirkshire.

The Earl and Countess of Cork have been receiving company at Marston House, Somerset.

Lord and Lady Dufferin have been on a visit at Inverary Castle, the seat of the Duke of Argyll.

His Highness Prince John of Glucksburg took leave of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and left Marlborough House for Denmark.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief held a levee at one o'clock on Wednesday.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and family return to town next week from their seat, Gordon Castle, N.B.

Earl Fortescue and Lady Susan Fortescue have arrived at Pen-carrow, on a visit to Lady Molesworth, from Castle Hill, Devon.

The Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli and Mrs. Disraeli have left town for Eridge Castle, Tunbridge Wells, the seat of the Earl of Abergavenny.

Sir Augustus B. Paget, Minister to the Court of Florence, has returned to Italy, accompanied by Lady Paget.

The marriage of Mr. Richard Oswald and Miss Smith Barry will take place early in December.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.—PROJECTED VISIT TO KNOWSLEY PARK.—It has now been arranged that the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Earl and Countess of Derby, which has been for some time in contemplation, will be paid on the 2nd of next month, should no unfavourable circumstances rise to thwart the arrangement.

FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress will leave Biarritz on Sunday morning.

The *Etendard* says that M. Rouher was present with the Marquis de Moustier at a dinner given by Lord Lyons to Lord and Lady Clarendon.

The same journal says that, according to private despatches, a certain amount of agitation exists in Cuba, and that a band of men whose leader and intentions are unknown, has made its appearance there.

The *Liberte* says that General Espartero will shortly go to Madrid.

The *France* denies the rumours of a change in the French representatives at the Hague and Florence.

The same journal states that the difficulties which existed as to the Rhine Navigation Act have disappeared, and the conference on the subject are to be resumed. The apprehensions of Holland have been allayed by promises from the Powers, and particularly from Prussia, that no attack shall be made in any case upon her rights, and that there shall be no interference in her internal jurisdiction.

ITALY.

FLORENCE.—The *Nazione* publishes a semi-official article upon the Roman question. Adverting to fresh rumours of Franco-Italian negotiations on that subject, the *Nazione* says:—"It would be erroneous to conclude that such negotiations are wholly suspended. We are therefore inclined to admit that fresh plans have been proposed, and fresh negotiations opened. The despatch of the 25th January, published by the *Univers*, upon the *modus vivendi* between Italy and Rome, is the last set, to our knowledge, of the Franco-Italian negotiations. If the steps taken on both sides have not yet obtained the *modus vivendi* which the Italian Government wishes to see adopted by Rome, it may now be hoped that matters have well advanced towards that result." The *Nazione*, in conclusion, reminds its readers that the programme of the Ministry is to obtain a solution of the Roman question by time and moderation, avoiding all violent and precipitous means.

NAPLES, Saturday night.

Yesterday there was a grand hunting party at Capodimonte in

honour of Vice-Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, and in the evening a farewell banquet was given on board H.M.S. *Caledonia*. Generals Pettinger and Lombardine, and the principal authorities of Naples were present. Lord Clarence Paget proposed the health of King Victor Emmanuel, and the band played the Italian national air. General Pettinger replied to the toast.

The English squadron left Naples this evening, it is believed, for La Maddalena.

The flow of lava from Mount Vesuvius is decreasing.

SAXONY.

DRESDEN, Oct. 10.—The magistrates warned the inhabitants to-day not to congregate in the streets, but although the police threatened to use force to disperse any tumultuous assemblages, large crowds assembled again this evening, and numerous patrols had to be ordered out. The troops charged the mob.

AMERICA.

It is reported that arms have been shipped by the Loyal League in Missouri, for the use of the negroes in Arkansas. Four thousand stands of arms arrived at Memphis, but the boats all refused to convey them to their point of destination.

A riot occurred at Opelousas, in Louisiana between whites and negroes. One of the former and two of the latter were killed and several were wounded.

SOLICITOR BICKLEY has been summoned to appear before the Congressional Retrenchment Committee to testify relative to the alleged revenue frauds.

RICHARD H. DANA has been nominated for Congress by the Massachusetts Republicans, in opposition to General Butler.

A DEMOCRATIC mass meeting and torchlight procession took place at New York. Forty thousand persons walked in procession, embracing a great number of Democratic clubs, civic societies, and trades' unions. A great number of German clubs participated. A grand pyrotechnic display concluded the demonstration.

GENERAL McCLELLAN has written a letter expressing his hope that the Democracy will succeed at the ensuing election, but declares at the same time his intention to avoid participation in the political canvass. The municipal elections held in Connecticut show Republican gains. Heavy rains have fallen in Louisiana. Orleans is threatened with an overflow from the Lake Ponchartrain.

TWENTY-FIVE hundred Arapaho warriors have been pursued south of the Arkansas river by cavalry under General Lully.

News from Hayti states that the Haytien corvette *Galates* had sunk the *Cacao* cruisers *Sylvain* and *Liberte*. *Salvane*, on board the *Galates*, had gone to bombard Miragoane. Cabral was captured and shot by the Haytiens.

THE Georgia Legislature have ejected members for having over an eighth of negro blood in their veins.

THE *New Orleans Bulletin* states that over 100 negroes have been massacred at Opelousas, and two Republican newspaper offices sacked. It is believed that these accounts are greatly exaggerated.

THE Corporation Council at Richmond has decided that the city scrip issued under Confederate sanction cannot be paid.

THE 9th Cavalry have punished a band of Indians near Fort Davis, Texas, killing thirty.

MESSRS. WRIGHT report that the weather in the south has been more favourable to the crop.

Salvane has captured Goave.

THE OPENING OF OSAKA.

LORD STANLEY, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has received from Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, a copy of the following notification, issued by him, announcing the opening of the port of Osaka to the shipping of Treaty Powers, from the first of September last:—

"The undersigned hereby makes known to her Britannic Majesty's subjects that the Government of the Mikado have consented to open the port of Osaka to the shipping of treaty powers, from the 1st day of September next.

By this arrangement, Articles I. and II. of the Regulations for the Trade and Residence of Foreigners at Osaka, published by the undersigned in his notification of the 1st day of January, 1868, are cancelled, and on and after the 1st day of September next British vessels may anchor and trade at Osaka, subject to the regulation (attached to the treaty) under which British trade is conducted at the open ports of Japan.

Signed, "HARRY S. PARKES, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan."

"Her Britannic Majesty's Legation, Yokohama, July 30, 1868."

PRAGUE is not yet tranquillised; as more troops have been despatched throughout Bohemia there is much dissatisfaction to the Government of Vienna.

ADVICES from the Brazils state that the Paraguayans have abandoned Tebuary, and that Lopez is at Villa Rica with 15,000 men, while the Allies, to the number of 36,000, are marching northwards to Assumpcion.

A PARIS journal states that Malakoff was a cordmaker of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. After being discharged for drunkenness, he opened a cabaret at the top of the hill to which was given his name, since shared by General Pellissier.

A GENTLEMAN, living near Naples had a pretty little pet fox, which had become quite domesticated in the family. But one day Master Reynard, feeling more hungry than usual, jumped into the cradle and devoured the baby for his dinner.

THE committee of the disciples and admirers of the celebrated German philosopher and divine, Schleiermacher, which has been formed at Berlin, are considering the fittest means of celebrating, on the 25th of next month, the hundredth anniversary of his birth.

FOUR DELEGATES STABBED.—The following despatch appears in the *Washington Chronicle* of the 1st inst.:—"Philadelphia, Sept. 30.—The train which left Washington at 5.40 p.m. to-night was attacked by ruffians at Baltimore, and four of the delegates stabbed. All persons coming through Baltimore should have a uniform for protection, as the ruffians enter the cars and attack passengers indiscriminately."

ACCORDING to the *New York Herald* some prominent Democrats are meditating a change of commanders in front of the enemy, by securing the withdrawal of Mr. Seymour and General Frank Blair and nominating Chief Justice Chase. The practical confession of want of judgment, to speak of no worse fault, that this would amount to would seem to be all that is wanted to complete the discomfiture of the party.

THE Chincha guano islands are 100 miles from the Peruvian coast. The coat of guano was originally 140 feet thick, but it is considerably reduced, and will ere long be completely removed. There are about 1,000 persons employed in the guano workings, nearly eighty of whom are constantly engaged in shipping it. The islands were seriously affected by the great earthquake in August. The chief island rocked like a ship. The inhabitants rushed to the church, and in their fright they knocked down the altar and destroyed its adornments. The few English inhabitants tried to control the panic, but failed to do so.

WHEN the Queen of Madagascar died, the people were commanded to shave their heads, not to wear hats, shirts, dresses, trousers, or shoes, not to wash their clothes or their faces, not to lie on beds, and to leave their shoulders uncovered. A few hours after these orders were given, some of the streets were literally

strewn with human hair. A nation of bald heads and naked shoulders is a curious sight. The change in the personal appearance of the people was so great that one could scarcely recognise his most intimate friends until he heard their voices.

The prizes won at the Belgian Tir-National were distributed on Monday. In the competition between the Belgians and the British, the former were successful in carrying off the bulk of the prizes. At the 246 yards range, five shots, the Belgians using their service arm and the British the Enfield, H. T. Bretherton, of Gloucester, won the third prize, £7, with 19 points; N. H. Holland, Gloucester, fifth prize, £5, 19 points; and Henry Cheesewright (Queen's Westminster Rifles), the sixth prize, £4, with 18 points. There were ten prizes in the series. The bull's-eye at this range was only eight inches in diameter, and 25 is the highest possible score.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.—We are somewhat surprised to hear the assertion made that the Emperor and people of China regard the present Embassy as "inaugurating an epoch in the history of their country." The Emperor may do so, but as regards the people it may be different. It is notorious how completely estranged politically, and segregated physically and geographically are the vast populations of China from the Imperial rule. The sceptre of Prince Kung is wielded over but a very narrow portion of China. The Imperial power is said to be practically limited to only a few of the provinces nearest Peking. The "Celestial" Courts stand isolated, and politically and socially separated from the more distant provinces. Nevertheless, the Empire has become indoctrinated with the principles of Western civilisation, and is getting prepared for important social reforms.—*Broad Arrow.*

A PHYSICIAN OF ALBANY has communicated to the "Journal of Psychological Medicine" some singular statements respecting a little girl four and a half years old, who uses in talking a vocabulary of her own invention. She is intelligent, sprightly, and in good health, and is the child of cultivated parents, who use only the English language. This little girl, though she readily understands what others say, never employs the words used by them, although great efforts have been made to induce her to do so. She has a little brother a year and a half younger than herself, who has adopted her language, and they chatter with each other rapidly and fluently. The boy, when with other members of the family, will sometimes use a proper word; but the little girl never does, and a curious vocabulary has been compiled from her language.

THE STRONG HAND.—The correctional police at Paris was occupied on Thursday with the trial of nine persons charged with clandestinely introducing the *Lanterne* into France. It appears that they were all leagued together, and had sent one of their body to the Belgian capital to purchase 3,000 copies, for the purpose of selling them at a large profit. A confederate contrived to take possession of the packet at the station of Bondy, and brought it to Paris, but was seen by a police agent when entering a bookseller's shop with it. An investigation being instituted, and the bearer of the copies arrested, this latter confessed the whole plan, and gave the names of his associates. The court condemned the whole of the accused to various terms of imprisonment, varying from six days to a month.

THE AMERICAN PRESS ON THE LATE FESTIVAL IN SHEFFIELD AT THE CUTLERS' HALL.—The press in the Republican interest throughout the States, is unanimous in denouncing the American Ambassador for exchanging courtesies with Mr. Roebuck, who is styled "the reviler of the American people," "a renegade," "the enemy of all aborigines," (sic) and such like. It is equally severe upon Lord Wharncliffe, "the filibuster's friend," the slave jobbers' patron, &c. One of the most moderate of the New York papers observes:—"We do not remember to have seen in any democratic paper, or to have read in any democratic speech, a word of praise for the Englishmen and Frenchmen whose faith in the loyalty of our citizens was unshaken during the war. But they have been ridiculed and reviled as if they had been enemies of the country. On the other hand, Mr. Reverdy Johnson tells Lord Wharncliffe, the chief of the English association for running the blockade and promoting rebel piracy to destroy American commerce, that his name will be always precious to us. So the *World*, which cannot contain its admiration for 'the grand old soldier,' General Lee, and which declares that the speeches of Wade Hampton do 'honour to the American character,' and exhibit 'a true American citizen,' and 'a practical temper and a just political vision which do honour to the American character,' sneers at Goldwin Smith and Newman Hall, who have been here and at Mr. McCarthy, editor of the *London Star*, who is coming, as men who, it says, in contemptuous quotation, 'stood by us in dark and trying times.' Even the friendship of an Englishman for the Union and liberty in this country is an unforgivable crime to 'Sound Democracy.' Judging by experience, if Lord Wharncliffe, who hated the Union, and did his utmost to destroy it and save slavery, should come to this country, we do not doubt that the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee would be very glad to receive him, and, as that chairman, in his own house, rebuked a Union soldier for objecting to the Marquis of Hartington's flaunting a rebel badge in his face, so he would take good care that the democratic organs that bark at the English friends of the Union should be respectfully silent before its enemies."

A VIENNESE newspaper has just exhumed the following letter, written last year by the Emperor Napoleon to an old schoolfellow, who has fallen into such unhappy circumstances that poverty prevented his asking for an audience when his "college companion" was paying the memorable visit to Salzburg. When Prince Napoleon was lately at Pesth, he saw this gentleman, assured him (as is the case) that his Majesty never forgets anyone, and advised him to write. He did so, and received (besides other more tangible signs of remembrance) the following letter:—

"St. Cloud, Sept. 10.

"I have learned with much sympathy your painful situation, and hasten to comply with your request. Never have I forgotten the time I passed in Germany, where my mother received a noble hospitality, and I myself the first advantages of instruction, and found in you a kind companion and a friend. Exile offers painful but useful trials; it teaches us better to know foreign nations, and to judge without prejudice their good qualities and their worth. And if, at a later period, the natal soil is revisited, the reminiscence is always preserved of the companions among whom one's youth has been passed, and the remembrance remains firm, notwithstanding time and politics."

"Your letter affords me an opportunity of expressing these sentiments, which are mine. Receive this as a proof of the close sympathy with which I am yours, "NAPOLEON." It is really not too much to say that the Emperor never forgets anyone—especially if the person in question is an Englishman. Only last year, at the very height of the Exhibition season, when Paris was really a Noah's Ark, peopled with couples from all the little cities of all the quarters of the globe—couples which had brought all their family with them—I was walking with an Englishman who had known the Emperor well in England, but had never seen him since he became President. We had urged him to leave his name at the Tuileries, but he said, 'No!—old story—bore him, and that sort of thing,' and even as we were talking appeared the Emperor. Before he's even could be raised, the Emperor walked up to his old acquaintance, and expressed his delight at seeing him. As to the sincerity of the welcome there could be no doubt, and it was daily proved during the remainder of the gentlemen's visit. But then, you see, the Emperor is an exception among rulers: he is "educated for, not born to, the purple."

In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Teas are now supplied by the Agents, Eightpence per lb. cheaper. Every genuine packet is signed "Horniman and Co."—[ADVT.]

THE DRAWING ROOM.

THE PARISIAN FASHIONS.

BIARRITZ will shortly be deserted, for the Court has removed to Saint Cloud. A few days ago the Emperor and Empress made an excursion to a very picturesque place called Ametz, which forms a portion of her Majesty's private property, and where she intends establishing an agricultural penitentiary colony. All the ladies and gentlemen of the Court joined in the excursion. The party started from Biarritz, and filled three carriages. The first carriage was drawn by four horses, and contained the Emperor and Empress, the Prefect of Pau, General Costelman, Countess de la Poëze (lady in waiting to her Majesty), Count de Cosse-Brissac (chamberlain to the Empress), and Lieutenant Conneau. The second carriage, which was drawn by six horses, contained the Prince Imperial, M. Berthier, M. Corvisart, a nephew and two nieces of the Empress, Mdlle. Merion (maid of honour), and another lady. MM. Pietri de la Poëze, de Varenne, de Manori, and the Emperor's chamberlain occupied the third carriage.

A relay of horses was prepared half-way, both going and returning. Ametz is on Spanish territory; it is near Niville, in the commune of Saint Pée.

The party took breakfast inside the porch of a chapel which is no longer used for public worship, and after breakfast their Majesties, accompanied by the prefect, the director of the imperial domains, and by General Costelman, explored the wood of Ametz in order to study the locality, and to select an advantageous situation for the building. The Empress most valiantly encountered the furze and prickly thorns and briars, as well as the tall strong ferns that impeded her progress; she walked on, clambering here and climbing there, heedless, apparently, of scratches, bruises, and fatigue. With her habitual good taste, her Majesty was dressed for the occasion. She wore a very short costume of dark maroon poplin, without the slightest approach to crinolene beneath it; a dark blue jacket braided with black, and trimmed with black fringe; a white straw hat, its narrow brim turned up and edged with a wreath of ivy; a spray of similar leaves falling at the left side; a tuft of barley ears in front. Her Majesty's boots were black kid, high in the leg and thick in the sole—veritable walking boots, looking as though they meant business.

The Prince Imperial wore a costume of dark blue cloth, a cap with wide scarlet galloon round it, and black gaiters. The Emperor's exploring attire consisted of a black coat, a melon-shaped grey felt deerstalking cap, and light grey trousers.

The Countess de la Poëze wore a black toilette, and a white hat ornamented with black lace, the brim being turned up all round. The Empress's two youthful nieces wore sailor hats of white straw, trimmed with rich black ribbon, and a gold anchor at the end of the ribbons. The word "Niva" was written in gold letters on the front of the hats, that being the name of her Majesty's small yacht. Brown poplin costumes trimmed with narrow flounces to match, were worn with these somewhat nautical-looking head-dresses.

After having well explored the Ametz wood, the Court party mounted horses and visited the famous bear grottoes of Sara and Zugaramundy. No carriage, no matter how strong its build, could have passed without serious injury along the difficult and almost impenetrable paths that led to them.

Before her Majesty mounted her horse she added to her costume a long skirt, which was arranged round her waist by means of an Indian rubber band. The rest of the ladies each wore a leather waistband, which is a most convenient addition to a short costume when an excursion is in question, for it serves to carry either a shawl or waterproof without any trouble to its wearer. These warm wraps are passed across the band, and hang at the back.

The grottoes are caverns, frightfully deep and large. On this occasion they were illuminated at the entrance, in honour of the imperial visit, with Bengal lights, &c. &c. The Court did not return to the Villa Eugénie until after eight. The Empress changed her toilette very rapidly, and appeared in an exquisite pink silk dress covered with Organdy muslin, and ornamented with lace insertion and bouillonné, through which pink ribbon was passed; a very wide pink sash was tied at the side. The bodice was not low, but tastefully ornamented with a jabot of lace. Nothing in the hair, save a chignon of light curls at the back of the head.

The winter fashions that have appeared up to the present date, although exceedingly fantastic, are very charming. A woman of taste cannot fail to be becomingly dressed; for it seems to me anything and everything can be worn in the way of headgear—touques, berets, fanchon bonnets, Louis XVI. touquets are all in vogue, besides other fantastic forms. The newest fanchon is called *Mercedes*, and it seems to become everyone who tries it on—blondes, brunes, young married women, as well as those of more mature age. It is made of black velvet bouillonné. A torse or twist of velvet ornaments the front of the bonnet, whilst the top is trimmed with black lace, which terminates in lappets at the back. At the side there is a puff of black feathers, with a yellow aigrette; with black velvet strings. But to describe a bonnet requires more than words; it should always be seen to be realised.

I saw one of these *Mercedes* bonnets worn by the Princess Tr., and the dress that accompanied it was as follows:—A black velvet costume; the tunic looped up over a black satin petticoat, with a deep flounce round the bottom; the edge of the tunic was cut out in leaflike scolops, and corded with black satin; it was then looped up with satin rosettes, both at the back and sides. A cascade bordered with leaflike scolops, and looped up in the same manner, formed a very short double tunic over the first one. Black velvet waistband and sash, piped with satin; tight close-fitting sleeves. On cold days a small pelerine would be added.

I will now describe other novelties in the bonnet line, for at this season bonnets are an interesting topic to the feminine world.

Le Seville, which is more a hat than a bonnet, and is made of black velvet bouillonné. In the centre of the brim there is a coquille of black lace, in which there is a half-opened rosebud with long spray; a small bow of pink gros grain ribbon is placed at the side of the bud; a second bow, with six loops, at the back of the hat; wide black velvet strings. I should remark, by the way, that each new bonnet that I have seen as yet this season is a type—a model which has its own particular, novel form, and is reproduced in other colours besides black. For example, the Seville head-dress looks exceedingly well in mauve bouillonné with a large tea rosebud for ornament.

Le Bengali, a Louis XVI. touque of dark red velvet, carelessly bouillonné, and bordered with narrow black lace mounted on a flat brim; small green humming-birds, dazzling and delicate as precious stones, scattered here and there among the bouillonné; a puff of black lace terminating in lappets at the back; narrow strings of dark red ribbed ribbon.

In hats I may indicate among the most novel specimens the Luigi and the Pepito. The Luigi is made of velvet, the colour called in Paris oreille d'ours, a sort of dark brown; the crown is high, and a double crossband trims the edge of the hat; a twist of oreille d'ours velvet is arranged round the crown, double plume of feathers as an aigrette at the side.

The Pepito is quite in the Italian style; the crown is high; the material is grey felt, lined with maroon velvet; a torse of velvet ornaments the front, and diminishes towards the left ear; a plume of maroon feathers and a grey aigrette are mounted on a velvet bow. The edges of the hat are slightly turned up.

These two hats are likely to be worn at Compiègne when the series of fashionable guests commence their visits to the French Court; but it is also probable they will be worn in Paris. Many young unmarried ladies are now to be seen, on the Boulevards and in the Bois de Boulogne, wearing fanciful hats instead of bonnets; and with velvet and carnation costumes they are very suitable.

For demi-toilette our leading dressmakers are using reps, especially for short costumes. The Bordeaux or claret colour is very popular, and the trimmings consist either of the same material—a flounce headed by a flat ruche—or of bows of black gros grain. When the toilette is quite negligé, no panier is worn, but the skirt is looped up at the sides simply à la Camargo. For dressy toilettes, on the contrary, a panier is always added, and underneath the panier a large bow.

Bows of ribbon, and of the same material as the dress, are now lavished on costumes and toilettes of all descriptions, and they are made in every imaginable form. Round bows, bows with three loops, fan-shaped bows, simple bows, &c., &c., are all worn. Besides ornamenting the skirt, they are now frequently to be seen adorning the armholes. When distributed with taste, they form an exceedingly graceful trimming.

THE GARDEN:

FLOWER GARDEN.

HYACINTHS, narcissus, anemones, early tulips, jonquils, crocuses, snowdrops, crown imperials, ranunculuses, irises, gladioluses, fritillarias, and other bulbs, should be planted at once in the beds and borders, so that they may produce an early supply of flowers, and thus keep up a tolerably gay appearance in that department. It is a great fault, a very great fault, and an almost unpardonable error, which we regret to say, too many fall into, that of delaying the purchase, and, consequently, the planting of these roots till November, because every day they are kept out of the ground after September, they are a little the worse. It is astonishing to us how those who profess to love a garden can do so, but that such a state of things does exist, we are quite sure. Let us, however, impress upon every one of those who intend to purchase roots of this description the absolute necessity of ordering them directly, and at the same time remind them of the care that ought to be taken in making a judicious selection of the various sorts. The geranium, that is to say, the bedding variety, is a half-hardy perennial, varying in height and colour too. As a rule, they, the different sorts, are free flowering plants and absolutely indispensable, where you have a greenhouse, conservatory, or a few beds to embellish. The best time for sowing the seed is in March, or as soon after as possible, where you require a supply of flower late in the season. But where you wish to secure seedlings early the following spring, from now, October, to the end of the month is the proper time to get in the seed. The said seed should be sown in heat, in well-drained but shallow pans or pots, if you prefer them, filled with a compost of one-half leaf-mould, one-fourth or rather better, clean loam, and a liberal supply of clean river, or silver sand. Fill each pan or pot to within an inch of the top, with the above mixture, and having done so, carefully smooth or level the surface. Previous to inserting the seeds in the soil take care to remove feathery ends from them, and distribute the grains at equal distances from each other, with that portion from which the feather has been removed, uppermost. Having placed the same in position, cover them over with a good quarter of an inch of the compost already recommended. As soon as the seedlings make their appearance they should be removed to a greenhouse, or frame, for want of the former accommodation. But in either case they should be placed as near to the glass as possible; water very sparingly, and through a very fine rose only. Directly the plants have produced their second pair of leaves they may, and indeed should be potted off singly into small 60's; the compost for which should be that previously advised, namely, one-half leaf-mould, one fourth, or rather better, clean loam, and a liberal supply of clean river or silver sand. Their next shift, which should be made as soon as necessary, will have to be made into five-inch pots. In favourable weather these plants ought to be placed out of doors, on a good thick layer of coal ashes, or sawdust. But before there is any chance of their being injured, either by frost or rain, it will be necessary to remove them to the greenhouse or a frame.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

In the kitchen garden endive should be blanched, either by earthing up, or covering with inverted flower-pots. A few young plants may likewise be put out for succession. Clear rhubarb of dead and dying leaves, and dress such roots as are intended for forcing with a little rich soil. Put a slight stop to luxuriant growth in brocoli, as they may then not suffer so severely from frost as they would otherwise do. Plant out the principal crop of cabbages at once, so that they may be ready for use in the spring; and prick out the August sown ones into beds. Thin out those turnips that were sown late, not only carefully, but sparingly; because they will not need above half the space that the summer-sown ones require. It would lead to waste, both as regards ground and vegetables.

FRUIT GARDEN.

Clear nectarines, peaches, and vines, of leaves as fast as you can, for the purpose of exposing the wood, and remove the leaves from apricot and cherry trees for the same reason. Fork up the ground between rows of strawberries, and see to the dismissal of all runners on the plants. Apple trees should have the moss scraped off, and be afterwards washed, or painted over, as it were, with a mixture of lime-water and soot, which should be of the consistency of paint or thereabouts. See to the destruction of weeds between the various trees, plants, and bushes, as well as the loosening of the surface soil. And, as a rule, make it your business to attend to their daily wants, and keep every nook and corner clean.

SHOCKING SUICIDE OF A BANKER'S CLERK ON THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY.—Shortly after we went to press last week a middle-aged man of gentlemanly appearance was seen on the down platform at the Loughborough-road station, awaiting the 8.37 express to Ludgate-hill. His manner was noticed as somewhat singular, and on the approach of the 8.10 through train from Bickley he took a deliberate jump from the platform on the main line immediately in front of the engine in motion. To show his determination we may state that he leaped a distance, over four lines of metal, and owing to the speed at which the train was travelling, he was carried some distance before the engine, but was then run over and cut to pieces. The body was at once removed to a store-room belonging to the station. The deceased wore no jewellery, and all that could be found in his pockets was an old key and a scrap of paper, on one side of which was written "London and County Bank, Lombard-street," and on the other "13, Milton Villas, Millbrook-road." The station-master despatched a messenger at once to the last-named address, where the wife of the deceased resided, and the name of the unfortunate man was ascertained to be Joseph Cartwright. It is said that the deceased had on more than one occasion expressed an intention to commit suicide; but no information is given as to the motive of that intention or of the act which deprived him of life.

GREY or faded hair restored to the original colour by F. E. SIMON'S AMERICAN HAIR RESTORER. Price 3s. Sold by most Chemists and Perfumers.—[ADVT.]

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND.

THE rapidity with which Victoria has risen to a place of considerable importance is owing to the discovery of the precious metals on the island. As late as 1843 the site now occupied by this daily increasing town was a forest of majestic oaks, with a few fir trees and thick willow copses. Even the Indians had not a location here at that period, the present Songish tribe having then their encampment some four miles at the back of the present town, facing the Canal de Harro. At that date no emigration from England to Vancouver's Island had taken place. During the early part of the year 1849 the first arrival of settlers from Great Britain took place. It was organised under the immediate auspices of the Company, pursuant to an engagement of five years. Vancouver's Island was leased about this period by the Company from the English Government at the nominal rental of seven shillings per year. Emigration was continued from this time up to the Fraser river excitement, on the same plan as the first. The sketch after which our engraving was made was taken from Deadman's Point, nearly south-west from the town. At its right is an arm of the estuary entitled James's Bay, on the south side of which may be seen the Governor's residence. The thoroughfare running along the northern bank of this inlet is called Kanaka Road. On the hill is the Episcopal Church, the only edifice in the town visible from the outside of the harbour. Good anchorage for vessels of moderate draught exists in the harbour of Victoria.

NATURALIZATION OF FOREIGNERS IN AMERICA.

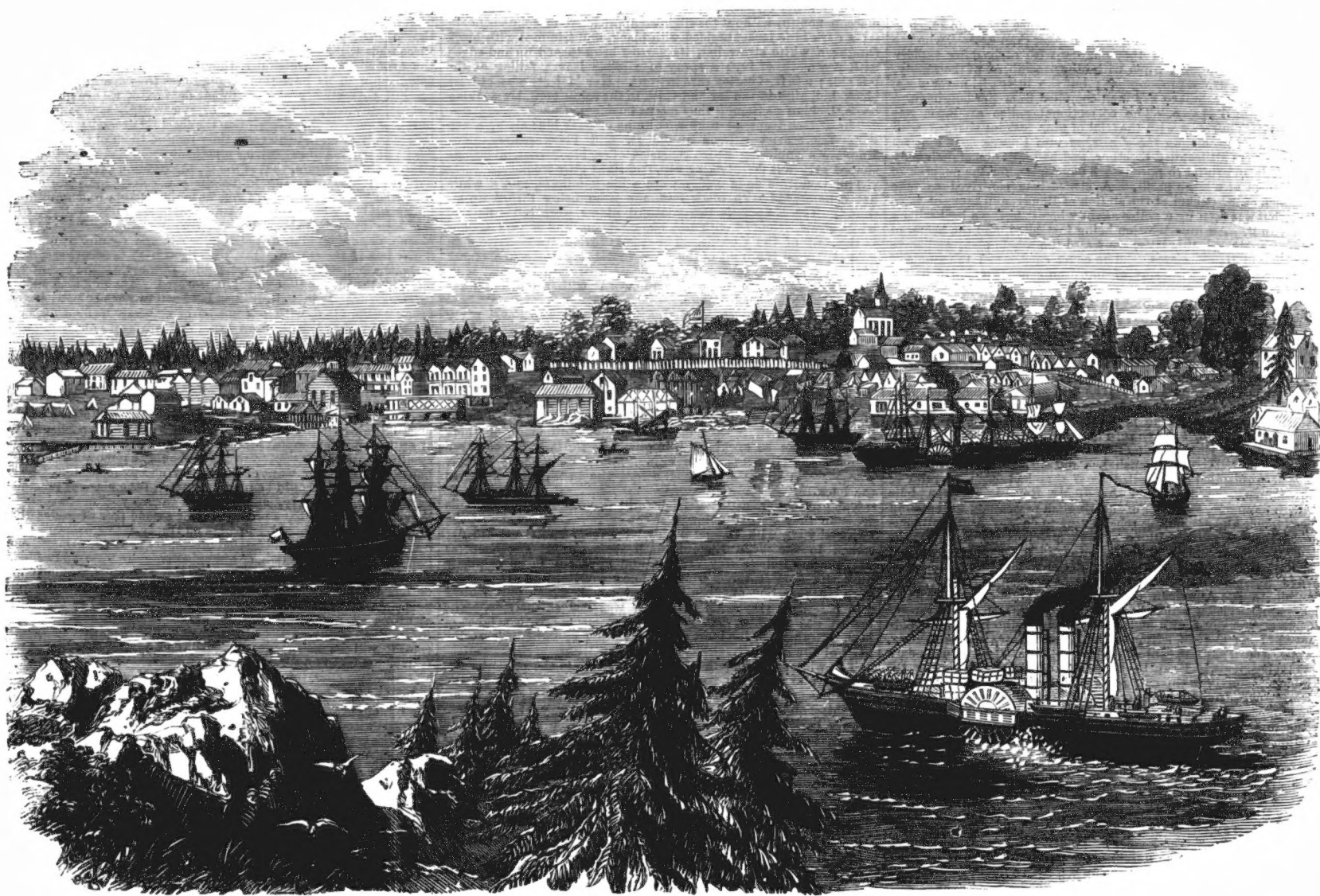
IN view of the coming presidential election the manufacture of votes in the various courts of New York city and county by naturalization progresses with unusual vigour, but a still greater

THE UNITY OF LIBERALISM.

WE take the success of the Republican candidates in America as a foreshadowing, not merely of the result of the Presidential election which is soon to occur, but of our own election, which will be held about the same period. The Republicans are the Liberal party of America. We felt, during their long and terrible conflict with the slaveholders, that they fought for our principles as much as their own—that the cause of liberty all over the world was bound up with the success of the Republican arms. So soon as Lee surrendered we knew that England as well as America had escaped a mighty danger, and was on the eve of a great advance in popular principles. All this might be better realised if we could picture to ourselves the tone which would have prevailed in society had the Southerners conquered. The noisy partisanship which had prevailed during the war would have been changed into the most disgusting adulation of the triumphant chivalry. Their leading men, with all their sins of successful rebellion against freedom, of repudiation, of insolent contempt for human right, of defiant maintenance of the divine right of slavery, would have been the heroes of all the clubs, the toasts of every agricultural dinner, the chosen examples of the whole Philistine tribe. The Conservative party in Parliament would have cheered to the echo every truculent reference to the mode in which the South had won its freedom to oppress; and Ministers would have been compelled to hasten the recognition of a State which would have had its foundations in the blackest slave code the world had ever seen. The "flesh-and-blood" theories upon which our Reform legislation has been based would have been scouted out of Parliament, and all reform, whether as to the right of voting or in reference to the Irish Church, would have been thrown back for fifty years. The Unity of Liberalism throughout the world is no mere theoretical or visionary doctrine. It is a real, practical, and enduring political force, not less power-

ful than that which prompts to the "holy alliances" of despots. The South deeper and deeper into anarchy. Some of the Northern politicians, even of the Republican party, have been hoping against hope that the beaten slaveholders would understand the logic of events, and cease to struggle for that unjust supremacy over the coloured race which terminated with slavery. They were willing to forget the issues of the war, to welcome back the representatives for Southern constituencies, and to discuss with them the remaining subjects of controversy on the old ground of equality under the Constitution. The history of President JOHNSON'S administration has shown, however, that the Southern politicians are incorrigible, that they cannot be entrusted with the management of affairs apart from the supervision of the central Government, that wherever they have the power they will make the legislation of Congress of no effect, and that in order to get power they will not scruple to have resort to bloodshed and terror. Should Seymour be elected President, the four years of his term would be used by the South for the purpose of endeavouring to recover its old ascendancy, and only a miracle could prevent the civil war from breaking out with greater bitterness than before. The action of the Georgia House of Legislature in turning out all the legally-elected representatives who were tinged with negro blood, is a specimen of the insolent, vindictive, and overbearing spirit of these well-beaten but still unrepentant slaveholders.

The party of reaction exhibits the same unteachable spirit everywhere. In Spain, where the Bourbons are to be restored, they would only plunge deeper into priestly intolerance, into profligacy, into all those paths which tend to destroy national life and political liberty. In England, if we were to permit the party to which Mr. Disraeli has chosen to truckle for a time to gain the upper hand, they would immediately attempt to reimpose church rates, to strengthen the Church of Ireland at the expense of the people, to filch from the newly-enfranchised electors their right to vote.



VICTORIA, VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

pressure is threatened in a short time by the Democratic leaders. Great efforts are making to prevent frauds; lists of the persons naturalized and their residences, are published in the Republican papers, and committees of Republican clubs visit the houses and make inquiry as to the existence of the persons. A common method of obtaining naturalization papers for voting purposes is for the rascal applying to give a false address. In this way it is stated that in 1867, one house containing not more than four or five voters, was set down on the court records as the residence of no fewer than sixty-eight applicants for naturalization.

The rate of manufacture at this time is about one hundred a day. The would-be citizen first visits the Naturalization Bureau room, City Hall, and obtains a certificate setting forth that he has made an application for citizenship at that office, and that such application has been duly filed and the fees paid. With this stamped certificate he presents himself at the bar of one of the city or county courts and undergoes a cross-questioning on the part of the Judge. His friends or witnesses are also examined as to his character, antecedents, as to the length of his residence in this country, etc. If he "passes" the Judge he presents himself at the desk of the clerk and takes the oath. He is then a citizen and authorised to vote at the next election.

NO MORE PILLS OR ANY OTHER MEDICINE.—Health by Du Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*Gazette*. Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s. [ADVT.]

ful than that which prompts to the "holy alliances" of despots. The Republican triumphs in the United States are, therefore, peculiarly welcome when we are on the eve of a constitutional trial of strength which shall determine whether in Great Britain, as in America, the work of Liberalism shall advance or retrograde.

As usual, we find some of our contemporaries engaged in the desperate and hopeless task of endeavouring to prove that the elections which have lately been decided rather prove Republican weakness than strength or progress. It would not, perhaps, be a very convincing argument to refer to the figures of the majority, even if the complete returns had been received—which they have not. The recent elections were not for the Presidential voters, but merely for representatives to Congress or State officers. The parties take the opportunity to have a preliminary trial of strength, but neither poll so large a vote as will be taken in November. It is, however, sufficiently indicative of the course of public opinion that in Pennsylvania, which carried a Democratic Chief Justice last year, the Republican majority for the representatives to Congress should have amounted to several thousands, though this is the most Democratic State in the North. If our contemporaries, who have such an unhappy facility for blundering in relation to American politics, can find satisfaction in such a result, they are welcome to it. They will doubtless find other comfort of the same kind when the Presidential elections come on, and when we venture to say, the majorities for Grant will greatly transcend those which have been given for the Republican candidates in the late contests. The question to be decided next month is purely imperial, as opposed to the many local questions and phases of political feeling which more or less enter into the decision of all State elections. The people at large will be called on to say whether they prefer the sagacious soldier who brought the war to a victorious termination, or the plotting politician whose sympathies were with the rebels, and whose policy would be directed to the strengthening of that party in power which is daily plunging

Their spirit of intolerance would not be satisfied with a barren victory. At whatever cost they would try retrogression, just as the Southern slaveholders, in the face of the legislation of Congress, refuse to allow a coloured man to sit in the representative assembly of his own State. In neither of these cases is the wisdom of reaction likely to be tested. The spell has been broken, and a strong current of liberal feeling is setting in, which, in the new as in the old world, shall sweep away much that obstructs the free action of progress. We already see how the example of Spain is stirring the blood of France. The Liberal newspapers speak in more lofty language. They do not seem to tremble before the threats of the Minister; they even begin to shadow forth the certain end of other dynasties which obstinately refuse to yield to popular demands. When monks are being expelled from Madrid, it is not likely that free Englishmen will permit the triumph of a policy which places the temporal interest of the clergy of one section of the Church above the good government of the realm. When the Republicans of America are telling up their grand majorities for free thought, free speech, free representative institutions in the Southern States, it is not likely that the great Liberal party of England will permit itself to be defeated by the opponents of all progress, the hereditary enemies of all liberty, the bigoted adherents of whatever ecclesiastical doctrines give them the opportunity to oppress the consciences of others. The Liberals in each country, animated by the exertions and victories of their friends elsewhere, press on to greater efforts and more enduring victories.

"LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR."—Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer or Dressing never fails to quickly restore grey or faded hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large bottles, price six shillings. Sold by chemists and perfumers.—Depôt, 266, High Holborn, London.—[ADVT.]

PHEASANT SHOOTING.

Our illustration on this page of this popular sport, needs no description. Pheasant shooting is now at its height, and many of these beautiful birds have fallen beneath the sportsman's deadly aim. Pheasant shooting, as we see it in our engraving, is as it should be; but when the birds are driven together for a "batue" the sport is a cruel business, unworthy the title. It is then pheasant "slaughter."

THE LUTHER MONUMENT AT WORMS, GERMANY.

We have been favoured with a detailed account of the monument lately erected to the memory of Martin Luther, at Worms, where, in 1551, Luther for conscience sake, defied the united power of the Romish Church and the powerful Emperor of Catholic Germany. The defiance was uttered in the presence of the Emperor, the Archduke Ferdinand, six sovereign electors, twenty-four sovereign dukes, seven margraves, thirty archbishops and bishops, and a host of princes, counts, barons, and ambassadors. The monument was inaugurated in the presence of the King of Prussia, who is Emperor of Protestant Germany in all but the name, the Crown-Prince of Prussia, the King of Württemberg, the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt, the Grand Duke of Weimar, and Prince William of Baden, while our Queen sent assurances of hearty sympathy with the object.

In size and variety of design the monument has no equal. It is not a statue, but a combination of eleven statues grouped around, and surmounted by the gigantic figure of Luther. Ascending a few steps, we stand on a granite base forty feet square, enclosed on the three other sides by a battlemented balustrade. In its centre Luther stands pre-eminent. Seated on the four pillars projecting

the Constant and his son John Frederick of Saxony, who so steadfastly stood by Luther in his troubles. On the opposite side is engraved a passage from another speech of the fiery Reformer: "The Gospel which the Lord put into the mouth of the Apostles is His sword. With it he strikes the world as with a thunderbolt." Underneath are the portraits of Ulrich von Hutten and Franz von Sickingen, the two noble knights who brought the chivalrous spirit of their class to the defence of truth and its less warlike champions. To the right of Luther we read the following sentence from his correspondence: Faith is life in God, but it is only through the Spirit of Christ that we can hope to understand Holy Writ." Portraits of John Bugenhagen, the Pomeranian reformer, and Justus Jonas, the intimate friend of Luther, into whose ear, a moment before his death, he poured the confession of his unshaken faith, are inserted on the same side. Finally, on the left we read: "Those that rightly understand Christ will not be moved by what man may enjoin. They are free, not in the flesh, but in the spirit." John Calvin and Ulrich Zwingli, the founders of the Reformed Church in Switzerland, are aptly placed under this motto, their deviations from Luther proceeding from their partiality to the spirit rather than to the letter of the Bible. The lower slab contains scenes from Luther's life in alto-relievo. Here we have him making his speech in the Worms Parliament, nailing his theses to the door of Wittenberg Cathedral, marrying his Catherine, and translating the Bible in the sequestered castle of Wartburg. For character and finish these smaller castings are greatly praised.

Upon this pedestal stands the colossal statue of Martin Luther. It is the stout, sturdy shape, familiar to us from so many engraved portraits; the dear old well-known form, with its honest features, and calm, imperturbable eye, as painted by Cranach. With face turned upward, he rests his clenched fist on the closed Bible, as if uttering that verse of his beautiful chorale—"Das Wort sie sollen

picture. Last night we looked out upon the green hills towering into the clouds, the shining river winding through pleasant meadows, tall and graceful trees in their gorgeously of autumnal attire, a thousand beauties of green and gold and russet. This morning we look out—upon a wall of fog. Grey, wet, cold, and utterly devoid of beauty is the only thing which we can see, this heavy impenetrable curtain which is hung over everything. We cannot like it, we can but shiver at the sight of it, and patiently wait until the sun comes out in its glorious strength and smiles it all away, giving us once again our pleasant picture of blue skies, and green fields, and shining river. And we find that nothing is changed; everything is as it was; the glory was only hidden, it has not departed.

How often our lives are among the fogs. How often we awaken suddenly to find a dense cloud over everything, not a beam of the sun of joy to be seen, not a single pleasant flower, scarcely a little bit of green, the fog is everywhere, even heaven itself seems blotted out, and there is nothing but a grim, cold mass of sorrow for heart or eye. Still it is only the fog. Our Father has not blotted out our beautiful pictures. He has but hidden them for an hour or two. In a little time the Sun of Righteousness will arise, and all the fog will disperse.

A foggy morning will often cause disappointment in this way, that it causes us to lose some joy. Our very dearest friend may actually be on the other side of the street, and we cannot see him. So near, and yet so far away. We would go miles out of our way if it were necessary for one sight of the face that is only a few yards distant. He is close by, but the fog hides him. Is it not often so with that Friend who loveth at all times? How we search for Him in the darkness, calling upon Him as one that is far off, sighing for him as one that is altogether absent. And yet He is so close, so near, that He can touch



PHEASANT SHOOTING.

from the corners of Luther's pedestal we see grouped about the master his four precursors who attempted what he accomplished. To this noble array the English, French, Italian, and Bohemian nations have each furnished a member—John Wickliffe, Peter Waldo, Savonarola, and John Huss. Then turning to the circumference, we notice seven more statues distributed around. Occupying the four corners of the balustrade, and separated from the centre group by the inner space, are the venerable figures of two regal and two clerical allies of the hero of the German Reformation. Frederick the Wise, Elector of Saxony, and Philip the Generous, Landgrave of Hesse, impersonating power and prudence, watch the front; Philip Melancthon and John Reuchlin, with their solid erudition, are in the rear. With these nine great men are associated the symbolical statues of three cities, celebrated in the history of the time—Augsburg, Magdeburg, and Spire; three majestic women occupy the centre of each side of the balustrade. Seated and looking up to Luther, they are a relief to the four corner statues, which are standing, and have their faces turned in the same direction as the central figure. To do justice to the many places which have likewise deserved well of the cause of religious liberty, the battlements of the inclosure are on the inner side decorated with the escutcheons of twenty-four other German cities; these are Brunswick, Bremen, Constance, Eisenach, Eisleben, Emden, Erfurt, Frankfurt, Halle, Hamburg, Heilbronn, Jena, Königsberg, Leipzig, Lindau, Lubeck, Marburg, Memmingen, Nordlingen, Riga, Schmalkald, Strasburg, Wittenberg, and Worms.

In suggestive detail the pedestal is in keeping with the general design. A square of cast bronze, placed on the stone pillar, supports a similar slab of less dimensions, decorated with inscriptions and reliefs. On its front, a fitting motto of the monument, appears the closing words of Luther's celebrated speech in the Worms Diet: "Here I stand. I cannot speak or act otherwise. So help me God, Amen." Under the legend are the medallions of John

lassen stehn." From an artistic point of view it might, perhaps, have been better to give his head a more inclined position. In a statue 10½ feet in height, on a pedestal of 16 feet, a face lifted up to heaven can not be well seen from below. A better view is obtained from the side than from the front. The five statues in the centre indeed, are generally thought to constitute a splendid ensemble; but the seven others, placed much beneath Luther, and divided from him by nearly 30 feet, are criticised as having the appearance of separate monuments. The circumstance also that the twelve statues are of four different sizes scarcely allows to the monument that air of composed symmetry indispensable in every composite work of art. Luther is 10½ feet high; the figures at his feet, 7 feet high; the corner statues of the balustrade, 8½ feet; and those of the towns 6 feet. But with all these mistakes in reference to the artistic unity of the design the unity of moral interest is perfect. The Luther monument is one of the noblest memorials of one of the greatest events in the history of mankind. It belongs not to Germany alone, but to Europe and the whole world.

FOG.

ONE indication of the passing away of the summer and the approach of winter is the fog. Of course foggy mornings are expected in November; so exactly the right things are they then that we can put up with them without any more than the ordinary remarks. But when they come in October there is every reason why, when they wrap their uncomfortable folds about us, we should both feel and speak of them. All disagreeable things are the worst at first. Proverbially the breaking of the ice is even harder than the plunge into the water. The first day of winter always strikes us more disagreeably than the last, and the first foggy morning is exceedingly trying to bad-tempered people.

Of course one of the greatest of all the fog discomforts is its power of annihilation. It is a wet sponge upon the face of a pleasant

us with His hand, so present that not a sound, not even a sigh, escapes Him. We could actually see Him look into His face, realise how close He is to us if it were not for the fog of unbelief which hides Him. Oh! tender Friend, so strong and true, He does not really leave us. Would He but clear away the fog, and let us see Him, how glad we should be! But ought we not to rejoice because He is so near, though we cannot absolutely gaze at Him.

What magnificent days sometimes follow foggy mornings! No mists, no clouds, no cold, no dampness, but bright blue skies, and warmth, and beauty, and glad song. So it is with this cloudy morning, which we call life. A little patience, a little putting up with discomfort and darkness, and turn the eternal shining, the unclouded brightness of a midsummer's day, with no night to follow. Then we shall see, then we shall rejoice and understand. But till then, what can we do but trust, even amid the fogs?

A RESURRECTION.

OCTOBER, 1868.

Not, when that Quickening summons from the grave Bade Lazarus in Death's apparel rise, Did those who doubted of His power to save, Gaze on the uprisen corpse with more surprise Than Spain we now behold, with startled eyes, Flung from her wasted limbs the poisoned shroud Which palsied all her latent energies; Bedimm'd her reason, and her spirit cowed. Long may she live to revel in the light, Long may she live to revel in the light, Her homes respected and her children free! Strong be her sons to vindicate her right, And freedom evermore their watchword be, As when, exulting in her peerless might, Of old, she sway'd the world from sea to sea!

THEATRES.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—King O' Scots. Phelps.
PRINCESS'S.—After Dark. Seven.
ADOLPH.—Monte Christo. Mr. Feechter.
LYCEUM.—The Rightful Heir.
STRAND.—Sister Service—The Field of the Cloth of Gold—Marriage at Any Price. Half-past Seven.
NEW QUEEN'S.—The Lancashire Lass. Seven.
ROYALTY.—Richard III.: An Old Dickey with a New Front and Farces.
PRINCE OF WALES.—Atchi and Society.
NEW HOLBORN.—Blow for Blow and Farces.
ASTLEY'S.—Siege of Magdala.
SURRY.—Land Rats and Water Rats.
ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE AND CIRCUS, HOLBORN.—Equestrianism, &c. Onra. Eight.
BRITANNIA.—Various Dramas.
CRYSTAL PALACE.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Open at Ten.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Christy's Minstrels. Eight.
POLYTECHNIC.—Miscellaneous Entertainment, &c. Open from Twelve till Five and from Seven till Ten.
MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION.—Open from Eleven till dusk, and from Seven till Ten.
ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—Miscellaneous Entertainment. Eight.
ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park.—Open daily.

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds. Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 5, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons' Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All letters to be addressed to the Editor, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.

The Illustrated Weekly News.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1868.

THE BATTLE CRIES.

MR. DISRAELI and Mr. Gladstone have taken up the same battle-cry—Church and State. The Premier loudly shouts, "Church and State are in danger." The coming Premier cries out as lustily, "There is no danger to Church and State from the people."

Let us examine which is right. The subject is so popular in its issues that we can afford to ask for attention closer than is usually given to the rationale of those war-whoops Mr. Disraeli, and those who bellow the loudest on his side, do not understand by "Church and State," "Religion," and "The Country." The Church is their designation for the chief religious community in the realm, and the principal Protestant community on the face of the globe, for numbers, learning, wealth, and power; but they forget that, mighty as it is, as a Church it is feeble, and its members few in number compared with the aggregate of the other Churches of the earth or of the Empire. They use the phrases, "Church of England," "Protestantism," and "Religion," as if they were synonyms. The very existence of other Protestant communities is ignored, except when it is thought politic to appeal to the prejudices and sympathies of such, in favour of some "time-honoured," or rather time-dishonoured, privileges, which those who call themselves the Church wish to possess. This fallacy must fall before the hard logic of facts. The welfare, peace, independence, and happiness of all the other religious sections of the people must be regarded by the State, and must be looked after by themselves, however their doing so may affect the Establishment. Nor need "the Church as by law established," nor "the Church of God at large," be apprehensive of this. The Church of England is in no peril, at all events she is in none from her sister Protestant communities; she need not raise the old war-cry of bigotry and exclusiveness, "the Church in danger," for no one wants to deprive her of anything she may righteously possess. All she has to do for her own quietness is to settle differences within her own pale, give up her invidiousness, quench the odium theologium in the wine of charity, and adopt towards all beyond her borders the old-fashioned motto, "live and let live." The other communities do not hate her as much as she thinks. In truth, Protestant denominations do not hate her at all, but they grumble very much when she taxes them and refuses their dead a place in the consecrated ground, for the very consecration of which, as well as the land itself, they helped to pay. They murmur when she puts them under a social ban, and maintains a spirit of caste injurious to good neighbourhood and social happiness. They believe with the old Divine of the Westminster Assembly, "That all privilege on account of religion is persecution," and therefore they war with that; but it never enters into the mind of Protestant Christendom to regard the members of the English

Church as such, or the Church as a Church, with any other feeling than a desire for their Christian prosperity.

As it is with "the Church," so it is with "the State," in the mouth of our high Tory men and statesmen, as they call some of their leaders. "The State" does not in their vocabulary mean the country, it means the party. To a certain extent it includes the masses of the people, and it implies the country as a whole in its relation to other countries; but it does not mean "the greatest possible good for the greatest possible number;" nor does it imply that in relation to other countries the honour of the nation as a nation should be sustained, but that other countries should be governed aristocratically. The State at home is oddly made in their orations, an interchangeable word with the "Constitution," and that is understood to be the maintenance of the aristocracy and the landed interest for the sake of both, and the safety of the throne for their better security; aye, and the very existence of the Church itself, as their instrument of ruling and taxing the masses as they please. Among some of the highest Churchmen, and especially the dignitaries, the Church is mainly regarded as a means of keeping the middle and lower classes in order and obedient to their betters. It is considered an admirable institution for providing situations for younger sons and friends of the great interest, for rewarding their retainers, and for holding fast the prejudices of the rich middle classes to "things as they are," or rather, happily now, as they were.

Every other institution was in like manner thought of by those who call themselves "the State" and "the Country" only as subservient to their power and interests. The Navy, proud as Englishmen are of its exploits, existed for the party. That, too, provided for younger sons and nominees, and no waste of the public money to enable them to make it do so ever wounded their conscience. The Army also was designed to answer the purposes which the Church and the Navy so well promoted. For one of the people, however able to serve his country in the national and true sense of the term, to rise in any of these professions was next to impossible, unless he was known as a party man, or had for private reasons the patronage of aristocratic families. The moneyed sections of the middle classes joined this party to a great extent because it was genteel, or because it gave them a chance of forming marriage connections with the titled, or they thought the power of the party was necessary to preserve Protestantism, which, as we have already asserted, they mistake for the Church; or they held a vague fear of the people, and thought their money safer "when gentlemen made the laws;" and above all because they conceived, and to a certain extent found it true, that the party for their own sakes made the indefeasible rights of property part of their creed.

Thus "the State" and "the Country" came to be mere party phrases, the notions attached to them among the privileged classes excluding all ideas but themselves and their privileges.

Now, there is danger to invidious distinctions and political disabilities wherever they exist, and to the prejudices with which the oligarchs and the press succeeded in surrounding the public mind. The sun is up, and the blinding mists are passing away; the salutary breeze is blowing and the noxious miasma are swept off by its power. The manhood of the people is erect once more, as in other and less peaceful times. The intellect of the people again faces the light, as in the days of past constitutional struggles and victories. But rank, just authority, property, the State, and the Country need not shudder before the energy of public opinion. The lightning which rends the cloud, and smites with its bolt some few terrestrial things, sends down the refreshing shower to gladden the meadow and the glade, the flower of the garden, and the foliage of the forest. There is no danger to the State itself; sinecures, monopolies, exclusive privileges, naval and military and Ecclesiastical injustice, partial legislation, and profligate expense shall undoubtedly be touched by the scathing fire of public intelligence, but the country shall smile under the blessing it distils. Church and State shall each have their own again—"Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and God the things that are God's."

THE COMING MONTH.

THE month of November is expected to be one of the most eventful the world has seen during the course of several years.

In England a general election takes place under circumstances the most important and exciting. It occurs in the result of a great political revolution effected not without much noise and some tumult, but without bloodshed. More life has been frequently lost in the rowdy towns of Blackburn, Preston, or Wigan in a conflict, in an Irish county election, at a single celebration of Donnybrook Fair, or an Orange procession in Ulster, than in effecting this great revolution for three kingdoms, and a principally more populous than some of the States of the North American Union, or Continental sovereignties. Many apprehend the most fearful consequences from the reform which we have properly designated a revolution. A greater number happily believe that both religious and social polity will be freer and more prosperous when, after the first session, the reformed Parliament goes down to the country with bag and gun as was the wont of its predecessors. At all events, the November elections portend great eventualities. It will be seen better than ever in the past whether the people of England are Tories or Liberals; whether they prefer Government by classes virtually by one class, or self Government. We are no croakers, we not only hope for the best, we believe in its speedy

advent. A Parliament will be returned which will wrest from landlords and employers the electoral rights of the people and save landlords and factory lords from the demoralisation of coercing their tenants, and teach them that no man is the property of any other man in England, except so far as moral suasion goes. As sure as the electors of England will tread upon the dead leaves of 1868 as they pass to the polling-booths, will they also tread down the corruption, oppression, party intrigues, and parliamentary tricks of this and former years; and as sure as hedge, and shrub, and wood, and forest will again be clothed with verdure, when the showers and light offspring are again drunk in by them, so shall our political institutions, our legislative assemblies, and our administrative councils assume a new life; a youth of vigour and beauty, from the influence of the intelligence and love of country which our people will put forth. The old Tabernacle is coming down; we hear the sound of the implements, we see the nails and ropes scattered, the decorations are in the dust, and we shall now build a temple to Liberty and Justice. "Old things are passing away and all things are become new." It is necessary for every British man to remember that the hour will soon strike when he must feel that upon his manliness and sense of duty depends the future, for years, perhaps for ages, of his country and mankind.

Not alone is November important in England; it will decide the destinies of the new world. The American elections turn upon issues as important as our own. The struggle there is between two parties, designated in American party phraseology Republicans and Democrats. The latter are not very democratic; they would prefer an aristocratic republic, consisting of lords and slaves. The former are essentially democratic; they plead for Government by the people irrespective of birthplace, creed, or colour. The democratic party wishes to restore the old condition of things—slavery with all its atrocities; and, failing that, to brand the coloured people with exclusion from the franchise, from public education, from the right to sit on juries, and from power to bear testimony before the law against a white man. They also insist upon severer measures of punishment for blacks than whites, and a labour law which compels the coloured man to work for such wages as the State laws impose, under liability of punishment. This is the dreadful programme of these yet unsubdued slaveholders and their northern friends and connections; and such northern men as hold property in the south, or, as shipowners, had an interest in southern commerce, or contraband cargoes of negroes for the merciless market of "the Southern chivalry." Should the south win the presidential election, there will be a social struggle; should they carry a majority in either house as well, renewed civil war is not far off? They boast that under such circumstances they would conquer; if so, the liberty and glory of the United States were lost, and the party of humanity, freedom, and religion would be destroyed.

It might be said of whom should then visit that noble country,—

"And when they tread the ruined land
 Where sleeps at length the lord and slave
 They'll wonder how so vile a hand
 Could conquer hearts so brave!"

So far, however, the prospects of America in this crisis are, like our own, favourable to freedom and progress. November is brightened by another eventful incident. The elections for a constituent assembly will take place in Spain. That month of gloom seems chosen to be brightened by many an electric shaft. We have no fears for the future of Spain. The curse and incubus of the Bourbon will never be borne again. Spain is the finest country in Europe, and the people possess excellent qualities:—

"That noble realm, that lovely land,
 Freedom and Nationhood demand,
 For, Oh! the Great God never plann'd
 For slumbering slaves a home so grand!"

Nor are these all the meteors which will flash over the dark sky of November. It is pretty well agreed by men of political intelligence in France that the Emperor must declare a policy, and that by the 15th he must, if he have not already made up his mind to it, decide. They foretell peace and European disarmament. Christmas is only two months off, and should these great events in November end well, we shall have indeed, in England and elsewhere, a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

THE METROPOLITAN ELECTIONS.

MATTERS progress in the preparations for the elections, pretty much as they did when our last number was issued.

In the City there is an uneasy and uncertain feeling among the members of the Liberal party. It is believed very generally that many persons will plump for Rothschild, and many more for him and two others of the remaining three liberal candidates; the effect of which would be that the seat of one of the Liberal members would be endangered, unless means be taken to avert it. Accordingly a very large number of the electors have signed the papers sent round by the Liberal Committee for the three Liberal members exclusive of Rothschild. This is done not from any hostility to him, but from the thorough conviction felt that his co-religionists, his monetary connections, his commercial influence, and his large connection of friends will bring him through.

In Finsbury, Mr. Torrens and Alderman Lusk are sure to win the race. Several of Mr. O'Malley's supporters have admitted this, who were amongst the most hostile to the old members, and the most sanguine that one of them would be defeated. Mr. Torrens has the

honour of incurring more hostility than his colleague, chiefly because he is more efficient in Parliament, and was unwilling to trust the vestries with the management of the new sanitary law; the vestrymen are, in fact, nearly all "dead against him."

He has taken a peculiarly active part in the agitation for the disestablishment of the Irish Church. One of the best speeches we have heard upon the subject was delivered by him, while in the chair at a public meeting in the Store-street Music Hall, Finsbury. The activity of the Hon. Member in this direction will account for much of the hostility against him. His chief enemies, however, are the publicans, to whom he has given offence by his opinions on the sale of liquors on Sundays. At the last election for Finsbury, there were five candidates, all Liberals, no Tory having dared to come forward. Mr. Torrens is an Irishman, brother-in-law of Sir John Grey, who distinguished himself as an Irish member last session, at all events on Irish subjects.

When it was first expected that Chelsea and Kensington would obtain one member, Mr. Torrens was invited to stand, and made a strong impression upon the inhabitants by his candour, eloquence, judgment, and liberality. His voice is not sufficiently powerful, but it is clear and resonant. Mr. Alderman Lusk is a Scotchman. He arrived in London a poor lad, and supported himself by reporting for the public press. He, however, eventually gave himself up to business, and rose to be one of our City magnates. He has served the office of High Sheriff with credit, and is a popular "City man." He is no orator, but is considered in the House a good Parliamentary business man. He takes a very active part in philanthropic objects, and is probably more frequently called upon to take the chair at meetings for such purposes than any man in the Kingdom, not excepting the Earl of Shaftesbury. In a single year he presided at public meetings of the following societies:—The Holloway Ragged School, the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Society Dinner, the Surrey Chapel Lectures, Seamen's Mission, Commercial-road; Sunday School, New North-road; Lectures to Young Men (Church of England), Islington; Sunday School, St. John's-square (Wesleyan); Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society; Sunday School, James-street, St. Luke's; Ragged School, Hoxton; Ragged School, Golden-lane; Sunday School, Leather-lane; Silver Trade Pension Society, Philanthropic Society, Pensions for Aged News-vendors' Association; Exeter Hall Lectures; Young Men's Christian Association; Christian Young Men's Association, Islington Branch; Spital-fields Sunday School; Bermondsey Sunday School; Britannia-fields Sunday School; Working Men's Club, Golden-lane; Christian Relief Society, Barnsbury Hall; Sermon-lane Ragged School; Ragged School, Kingsland; Fatherless Children Asylum Election; Primitive Methodist Annual Meeting. Besides all this, the Alderman acted as steward at twelve hospital festivals, and assisted at various other ragged and Sunday School meetings.

Of the importance of calling attention to these facts our readers will easily determine, as it enables them to judge of the prospects of the Alderman's return for Finsbury by the relative influence of the classes likely to support him.

His Parliamentary career has been very creditable. The first year he was put on a Gas Committee, and insisted on views which at the time were thought extreme, but which have since been adopted. In 1867 he was a supporter of the Bill for amending the Merchant Shipping Act. He suggested several of the most important amendments, clauses which the Government confessed were for the benefit of the public and that of sailors. In his attendance he is most unremitting; during the last two sessions he was not absent from his place a single day and his name appears in almost every discussion. As a financial reformer Mr. Lusk had no superior in the house last session, vigorous in body and vigilant in mind, he watched the estimates and pertinaciously resisted extravagance where there was any hope of doing so with effect.

With regard to the other Metropolitan constituencies we can only say at present that there is a very agreeable certainly concerning two of them that they will not again represent any London Borough. Mr. Doulton has retired into the political obscurity from which he should never have emerged. He betrayed those that trusted him, and then cringed to them for support until he saw that he only increased their indignation.

Mr. Hughes was a failure. He wrote two good books and made a very bad member of parliament. He was crotchety and unreliable and was really only useful in one way—as a warning to voters not to select too hastily men of moderately good parts in other things but utterly unsuitable to parliamentary life. It is likely that as member for Frome he may again ride some of his hobbies, but he has by his waywardness and weakness rendered himself harmless in this particular, beyond the annoyance he may occasion by occupying the time of the House.

NOT VERY LIKELY.—A paragraph is going the round to the effect that a portion of Tintagel Church, Cornwall, is to be restored in memory of the late Mr. John D. Cook, of the *Saturday Review*. Won't the "girls of the period" come down with their tin for Tintagel Church! Won't they!

OUR "WOODEN WALLS."—Our "wooden walls," once the delight and pride, not only of our sailors, but of England, are rapidly and surely passing away. The Agamemnon, that graceful among all graceful ships; the Queen, once looked upon as the finest three-decker afloat; the illustrious, with many a fond and kindly West India recollection clinging to her old timbers; and the S. Jey, that type of what a fine frigate should be, are all to be brought under that remorseless little instrument—the auctioneer's hammer.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

ON "THE SERIO-COMIC."

It is quite a mistake to suppose, as some writers would seem to do, that either the word serio-comic or that which it intends to describe is new. A particular class of songs which are only not vulgar when they are intensely stupid, are certainly an invention of modern days. Of Transatlantic origin, fostered by the Music Hall, and bad in point of taste, yet even these songs are unquestionably an improvement, from a moral point of view, on much which they have supplanted. But the word serio-comic is to be met with not only in the classic pages of the *Spectator*, but in those of writers of much greater antiquity. In Sir Roger L'Estrange's translation of the *Visions of Dom Francisco de Quevedo*, for instance, published in London as early as 1678, and in many other works which it is not necessary to mention, the word is used, and in very much the same acceptation as it is at the present day. If a certain vulgarity has come to be attached to it, from no fault of the word or that which it symbolizes, but rather from its association with those lyrical productions which have now for so long a time attracted crowded audiences, chiefly from among the vulgar and uneducated in most of our large towns, especially in the metropolis—but whose reign, let us hope, is now nearly at an end.

It is a good honest term, nevertheless, although compound epithets are, as a rule, to be avoided. Not only is it highly expressive, but honest, as all truth must be based, on Nature itself. It may be said to be descriptive of the greatest productions in literature and art, and is applicable to the immutable principles in which these productions take their origin, and by which they are inspired. In the drama it represents that blended light and shade; in music that relief of harmony and discord; in painting that manifold representation and grouping which we find most clearly and prominently set forth in the greatest works of the greatest masters. In not one instance shall we find an exception to this rule. Homer was, of course, familiar with this "principle." Ajax is pestered by Therites, and the gods themselves temper their graver hours with mirth. The dignity of the immortals is relieved by the antics of a Vulcan. Milton's fable is (it is true) unimpaired by a lighter episode, but this is because his subject is too exalted, his characters are recruited from among the angelic host, and his scene is laid in the very presence of the Most High. But examine the plays of Shakespeare; listen to the compositions of Mozart and others; survey the paintings of almost any master who has depicted scenes from human life and action, and you will find the serio-comic to be a charm by which the admiration is fired, the emotions stirred, and the affections enlivened. Tragedy would be indeed wearying and unendurable which should be unrelieved by scenes of humour. The most touching strains by which the heart was ever soothed would become monotonous were they to fall for ever on the ear. The pathos of the final scenes of "Hamlet" is on this principle, hushed in by the comedy of the grave diggers, and if you scrutinise the drawings of Hogarth you will, how serious so ever the moral is he is seeking to inculcate, find in one corner or other something of the ludicrous to temper your indignation, your disgust, your scorn.

There is, too, so narrow a division between the two extremes of human emotion, that it is frequently scarcely possible to be traced. Beneath genuine humour will frequently lurk the truest pathos. Hood was well aware of this, and most gently and deftly did he touch the various steps of human feeling, sympathy, and passion.

But all the greatest masters that ever lived are but copyists from one great master—Nature. It is here that we find these blended elements most invariably and most visibly displayed. Storm and calm; light and darkness; cloud and sunshine; the changing seasons—are they not ever chasing each other in quick relief, or present to us in close juxtaposition, and side by side? We can ascend still higher than the material. Man being the masterpiece of creation exhibits in a still more striking manner examples of serio-comic. Within the self-same hour do we not all of us experience those varied emotional transitions, in which alone consist, or from which at least spring true happiness? Vicissitude is the very pivot of human action, the mainspring of earthly felicity. What should we care for perpetual sunshine, or eternal summer? Even health itself is never appreciated until it has been relieved by sickness. Smiles and tears, mirth and laughter, joy and sorrow, are they not ever chasing each other? Are not our richest enjoyments enhanced by our severest trials? It is a short-sighted philosophy which should seek no land beyond the valley of health or the pastures of prosperity. There are richer hues in the mountains beyond. Enter the wood there and you shall find the checkered light and shade fall far more pleasantly upon the greenward, and lend to its vistas ten thousand sweeter charms, than where the sun's unbroken beams shed their blinding light upon the open plain.

Thus then we find wherever we look, whether in the natural or the moral world, the one great fact, the one grand principle of—Vicissitude, a principle, a truth, which genius in all ages has been quick to recognise and has aimed to imitate. There is, we see, a constant interlacing and blending of the tendrils of joy with those of sorrow, and it is this and nothing else which has given rise to not only the word, but the literary style which has been latterly described, somewhat scornfully possibly, although as it is here shown with some propriety, as "the serio-comic."

A METEOROLOGIST has proved to the Astronomical Society that the heat reflected from the surface of the moon affects our atmosphere. Many persons have noticed that the sky is usually clear about the time of full moon. The explanation of Mr. Harrison—the above mentioned meteorologist—is that the reflected heat, being entirely absorbed by our atmospheric vapour, raises the temperature of the air above the clouds, which then evaporate more freely, and renders the atmosphere clearer.

THE Hot Springs in Arkansas are fifty-four in number, having a mean temperature of 134° Fahrenheit. They range, respectively, from 93° to 150° Fahrenheit, and totally discharge 317 gallons of water every minute. On the Western slope of Hot Spring Mountain—a margin of the Ozark group—at an elevation of about 360 feet above the level of the sea, these natural thermal fountains issue. The village and valley respectively bear the name of Hot Springs, and present, in location, an attractive and romantic appearance. Rheumatic affections and skin diseases are said to be relieved by these baths.

A REMARKABLE cave has recently been discovered in Salisbury, Connecticut. The entrance consists of a narrow winding passage about three feet wide, two feet high, and fifteen feet in length, descending into a chamber fifteen feet high, hung with beautiful stalactites. Beyond this chamber there is an apartment about twenty feet in length, terminating in a large room where stalactites warn one to tread carefully, and stalactites sparkle and reflect the light. In another room a large stalactite reaches from the roof to the floor and forms one vast pillar, resembling a sheet of water frozen. About four feet from the floor this pillar spreads out in all directions like an inverted cone, and as one continues looking at it, it appears to be flowing like water. There are many other rooms, the most curious of which is shaped like a dome. In the centre of the dome a large circular opening extends to a room above, while the sides of this opening are literally covered with stalactites which descend several feet below the aperture, and assume an endless variety of shapes—some tapering to a point like icicles, while others are shaped like leaves, and others are carved in the most exquisite manner.

REVIEWS.

"A Mining Atlas." By Thomas Spargo, Gresham House, City.

IN a recent number of the ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS an announcement was made that this work was contemplated, and as there is no other work of the kind, at all events, brought down to the present, we hailed with satisfaction the prospect of its issue. It is now in the press, and we have been permitted to inspect the maps and the MS. The former will be between 80 and 90 in number. They are beautifully executed, exhibiting the geographical, topographical, orographical, geological, and mineralogical peculiarities of each region depicted. The tinting is executed with delicacy and skill, and greatly aids the student to discover the object of his search.

The Atlas is not absolutely universal, that would be simply impossible in the present condition of our mineralogical information about the earth's crust. Large regions, however, are comprised in the author's design.

The maps are for the most part only intended to show those metalliferous countries where the superior metals are found, or may be developed, such as gold, silver, tin, copper, lead, &c. In the British Isles the maps are connected with Cornwall, Devon, South Wales; especially Cardiganshire and the Isle of Man. They are topographical being Parish maps; geological showing the peculiar formations; and mineralogical, depicting the character of the metals found in the different strata.

Africa is richer in metals than the world until lately imagined. This Atlas will set before the student of geology and mineralogy the most interesting features in the British African possessions.

America, however, is the grand region for mines. Along the western slopes of the Andes, Cordilleras, and Rocky Mountains, almost every variety of mineral productions known to man may be found. Mr. Spargo gives a map of the United States, unique in its character, as well as being orographical as to the various states and territories, and geological as to them all; it describes in a manner easy to be traced all the places remarkable for mineral deposits. Besides each separate region of marked magnitude, or pregnant with ore, has a separate map, such as California, Nebraska, Nevada, Colorado, &c.

The maps are attended by explanatory notes, definitions of mining technicalities, such as "shaft," "level," "slope," "adit," "cross cut," "lode," "sink," "rise," "pitch," &c., &c.

The letterpress is considerable in amount, and contributed by persons evidently masters of the subject. All the regions mapped are described, and their geology, mineralogy, climates and productions discussed.

This work was much needed by students, investors, practical miners, and travellers.

"Six Years in the Prisons of England." By a Merchant. London: Richard Bentley.

THIS unfortunate gentleman was convicted of an offence common enough amongst merchants everywhere in these islands; he drew bills of accommodation, and through the gross neglect of his legal advisers was condemned by a Scotch Court to seven years' penal servitude. The most severe portion of his suffering was while detained in a Scotch prison previous to conviction. He was there famished with hunger, and the seeds of disease were sown in his constitution which ultimately rendered necessary the amputation of his leg. He writes in a religious style, and all his accusations against Prison Directors, Governors, Doctors, Wardens, &c., seem to be well sustained. The book cannot fail to create a great sensation and must be very unpalatable to the Home Office, our police authorities, and the administrators of our gaols. These allegations ought to be investigated. They come from an educated man, who moved in respectable walks of life, and if true they are disgraceful utterly to the intelligence and humanity, our legislation and administration.

The pictures this gentleman gives of his miserable associates are very instructive and teach us to what little purpose so far as reformation is concerned, we send men to prison.

One of these was a "crackman" which in the language of slang means a burglar. This man could make his way through roofs and walls, and open safes assisted by a blacksmith, a first rate man at his proper business but who liked burglary better. To the first of these our author was chained when remitted from one penal prison to another. The "crackman" and his aid-de-camp the blacksmith planned an escape from the prisons which required his dexterity in opening all the doors, and included the murder of several wardens. The plan was only just discovered before its execution would have certainly been accomplished, so skilful and daring were these robbers.

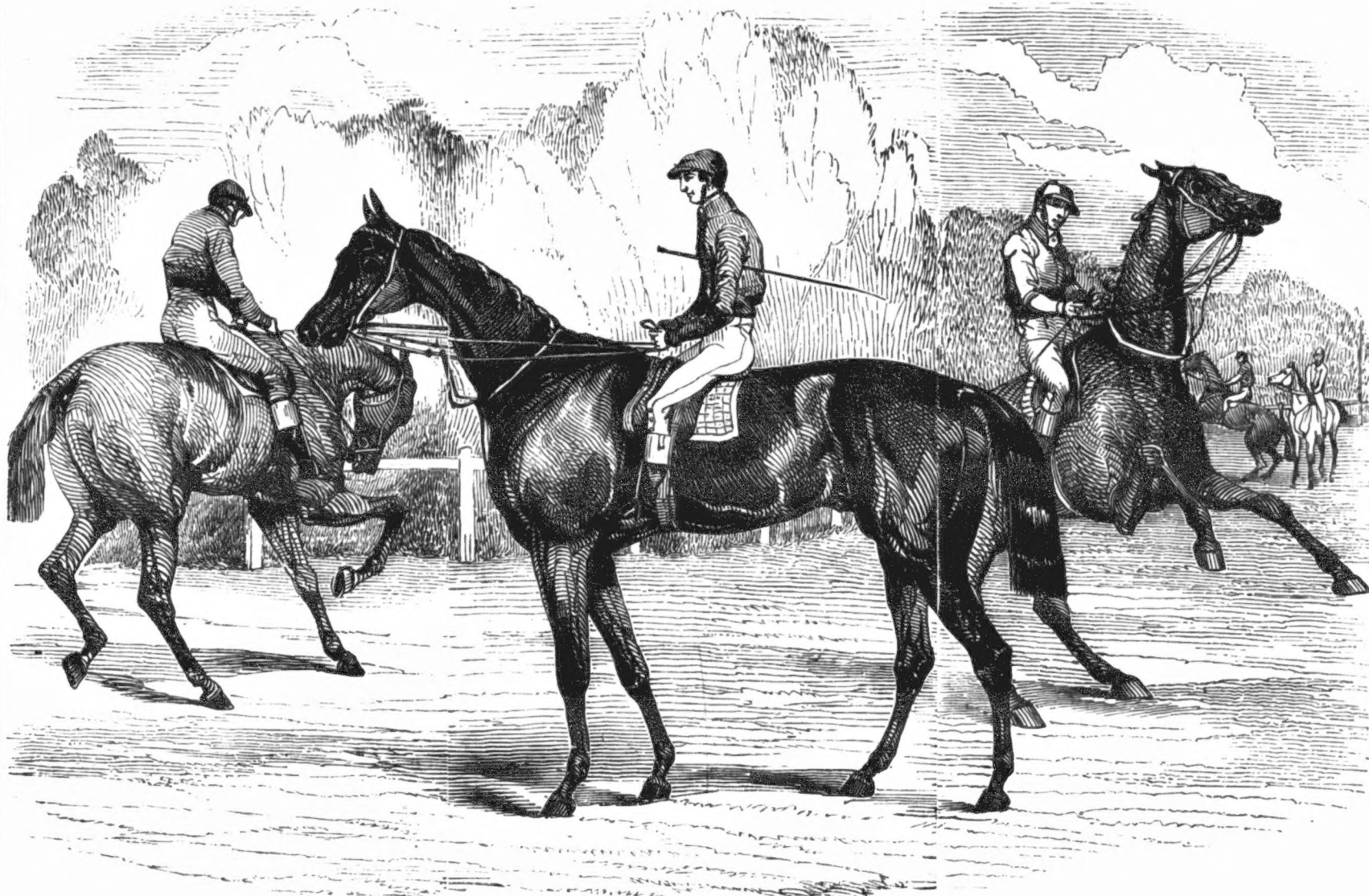
The tricks of convicts are at once appalling and amusing. Our author relates the following:—"The first of my companions (in hospital) that attracted my attention was a young Scotchman. He appeared to be a very strong hearty fellow, but when he attempted to walk he was the most pitiable cripple imaginable. His sentence was twenty-one years, four of which he had undergone. He had been invalided home from the convict establishment in Bermuda, and consigned to the hospital. About four months after my arrival he one morning suddenly started out of bed, shouted "Attention" at the top of his voice, in defiance of the prison rules, and ran about the room, like a lamplighter, to the utter amazement of all. This man was what the prisoner's term a "scheme," and he was certainly the very best actor of his class I ever met with. When the Doctor came his rounds, he could do nothing but stare at the fellow, who started up and told him with a laughing countenance that he had a dream in the night about being miraculously cured, and in the morning found he could walk as well as ever he did. He was discharged from the hospital without punishment. This work is full of anecdotes racy of the prison, flavoured with all the oddities of criminal life.

It would be difficult to praise too highly the spirit and temper in which this work is written. The style is simple and unpretending and the author's theories of prison discipline are modestly and lucidly given.

THE TWENTY-THREE.—IN MEMORIAM.—A Manchester paer under this head has remarks which are appropriate to London. It is now some ten weeks since twenty-three human beings were crushed to death at the Victoria Music Hall. There is no occasion to remind our readers that this calamity was owing to the absence of sufficient modes of rapid egress in case of alarm or panic. What an outcry we all made there is no occasion, either, to recall. The whole country joined in it. One would have thought, so unanimous, so loud, so indignant was the expression of the determination of the country, that it would be impossible such a state of things could exist a day longer than was requisite for the necessary alterations. What has been done since? Are all our public buildings wherein crowded audiences are of nightly occurrence, provided now with sufficient means of egress? Bah! Is any man so mad as to suppose that for so mild a tragedy as the suffocation of twenty or thirty persons—the authorities are going to stir themselves? It may be as well, however, to keep the subject under notice, because as thousands of persons are really assembling nightly in more places than one in this city, and as what has happened may happen again, when the next calamity overtakes us, we shall at least be in a condition to say—"There, I told you so!" and what a comfort that will be—especially to the victims.



THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.—THE PLAZA DEL ORIENTE AT MADRID.



THE WINNER OF THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE RACE.

THE last grand handicap of the season was run in the presence of an immense assemblage, amongst whom was the Prince of Wales, mounted on his grey cob, and attired after the style and fashion of any aristocratic patron of the turf or *habitué* of Newmarket Heath. An arrangement, ingenious only for its extreme stupidity and inconvenience, caused the Cambridgeshire to be run the last of all; and the consequence was that the expectant public were kept in a cold autumn twilight waiting, and almost shivering, for the issue of a race which might reasonably have been run at a more appropriate period of the day. No sooner was the race over than the Londoners had to scamper away to catch the train returning to town, which was started within a few minutes of the Cambridgeshire's being brought to an issue. Owing to this blundering arrangement the Press had scarcely any time to gather facts and details, and the Prince of Wales expressed his annoyance at the preposterous "order of running," but it was Newmarket management all over. See-Saw's victory over his three-and-twenty antagonists was accomplished like a thoroughly good animal, as he beat Blue Gown very easily at the finish by a length and a half, while Sir Joseph's horse was three lengths in advance of Mercury. The start was of a most straggling description, and some of the favourites got off very badly indeed, but the pace was terrific when they settled down. When Blue Gown was discerned pulling double in the middle of the course enthusiastic shouts were raised in his favour, but he could not overhaul See-Saw when Fordham brought him up and made running for the last distance and a half. The chief feature of speculation in the course of the morning had been the rapid rise of Lady Raglan in the market, until she reached before the flag fell as little as 100 to 12, and was third favourite. It is surprising that anybody could have been found to stand for a single sixpence another of the Stockbridge "ladies," after the lesson of Lady Elizabeth. Lady Raglan in the actual race figured contemptibly, being in the tail end of the lot from start to finish, while Cecil, who up to a certain point was shut in, managed to get into the fifth place, but he collapsed immediately afterwards, and dropped away, from the pace being utterly beyond his compass. See-Saw's success was a surprise, and yet it should not have been, as Fordham was up, and in the Derby the son of Buccaneer and Margery Daw ran as fast as Blue Gown for a mile and a quarter. The horse—who was selected by me on that occasion—won the October Handicap from Ravioli in a common canter by six lengths, and the only question now becomes, if he had not incurred 7lb penalty for that performance, how far would he not have won? It is certain now that he cannot stay, and to this we may ascribe the comparatively ignominious figure he cut in such long races as the St. Leger and Cesarewitch. People who delight to exalt the past at the expense of the present continually declare that we have no flyers in this generation of horseflesh; but what do they think of three three-year-olds, with the respective weights of 8st. 2lb., 9st., and 7st. 9lb., being first, second, and third in a Cambridgeshire, and beating the old horses, favoured in the weights, almost out of sight. Baron Rothschild's horse Restitution ran so shockingly bad that a fresh aversion will arise to the doomed favourites of this stable; while as for Wolsey, Monarch of the Glen, and some others which were backed, they could not have beaten me had I been inclined to take off my coat for an effort. The result was, of course, beyond the foresight of all the prophets, and, none of the favourites winning, they were flogged to a man, my consolation being that consistently I recommended Blue Gown for a place, while See-Saw, whom I stood for the St. Leger and October Handicap, bore out at last the estimate I had placed upon his racing capabilities. Although the Cambridgeshire eventuated in what is styled a "turn up," the bookmakers would not win considerably, as the horse was always backed. With Fordham See-Saw has always been a particular favourite, and through this horse the great jockey was enabled to repeat his victory for the same handicap some years since on Odd Trick. There seems no break-

ing the charm, and Cecil's overthrow shows that he succumbed to the common fate of his predecessors, and with all the sporting world on his side, and all the "talent" believing in him implicitly, was unable to land the double event—Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire—a feat which has never yet been accomplished. Buccaneer's stock have certainly acquitted themselves in the most remarkable manner this season, the expatriated sire having produced such three-year-old winners as Paul Jones, Formosa, and See-Saw. Both the first and second, when they returned to weigh in, were enthusiastically cheered, and it is somewhat tantalising for Sir Joseph Hawley that he should have run second for the Cambridgeshire for a couple of years in succession, with Wolsey and Blue Gown.—*Telegraph*.

THE PLAZA DEL ORIENTE AT MADRID.

EVENTS in Spain are still the engrossing topic of our foreign news, therefore people feel more than ordinary interest in the capital where the recent exciting scenes of a revolution have been enacted. One of the places of interest in Madrid is the Plaza del Oriente, shown in our large engraving on page 696. This place was first protected by the brother of Napoleon, during his brief term of authority, as a sort of Place de Carrousel; but in the fearful scuffle that ensued the houses were destroyed; and when the restoration of the fickle Ferdinand took place it was a heap of rubbish. The spurious Bourbon cast his eyes over the spot, thought it conveniently near his palace, and resolved upon turning it to account. Accordingly, when the ruins had been removed, and the ground levelled, a magnificent theatre soon raised its front; grounds were laid out and decorated with the statues of royal personages, and in the centre of a circular garden was placed the great statue of Philip the Fourth. The principal building which strikes the eye in the Plaza is the palace, the scene of so much intrigue, crime, and folly that have disgraced the name of Bourbon.

PROGRESS OF THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

THE latest news from Naples announces that the eruption which had been threatened for some days has commenced, and is increasing in intensity, the flow of lava becoming gradually more copious, and the dynamic action of the cone more vigorous. It may be interesting to examine what evidence we have respecting the extent of the subterranean cavities of which Vesuvius is the direct outlet. We have already expressed the opinion that Vesuvius communicates by a deep and complicated network of subterranean passages with the whole of the South European volcanic district. But there is a region with which the volcano is connected in a more direct manner—by larger and less complicated ducts; and it is respecting the extent of this subterranean region that we wish now briefly to inquire.

It is remarked by Sir Charles Lyell that the extent of the superficial changes produced by the action of subterranean fires afford in themselves very insufficient evidence respecting the magnitude of the processes constantly going on beneath a volcano. "The loftiest volcanic cones," he says, "must be as insignificant, when contrasted with the products of fire in the nether regions, as are the deposits formed in shallow estuaries when compared with submarine formations accumulating in the abysses of ocean." In fact we must remember that the lava which overflows the crater of a volcano is only the excess of the burning matter beneath the cone. To use a somewhat homely simile, it would be as unreasonable to measure the extent of the subterranean lava-beds by the quantity which escapes during an eruption as it would be to estimate the contents of a barrel of fermenting liquor by the quantity blown out by the compressed gas when the spigot is withdrawn.

But even when viewed in this light, Vesuvius affords startling evidence of the magnitude of the subterranean cavities of which it

is the outlet. Consider for instance the great eruption of 79 A.D. Here there had been for many ages—how many is unknown—a quiescence of the principal vent of the Neapolitan volcanic district. And from whatever cause the obstruction had arisen which led to this quiescence, certain it is that the cavities beneath the crater had not during that long interval of rest communicated with the subterranean lava-stores. These cavities had become filled up with dust and ashes, cinders, rocks, and scorias. And we may mention in passing that the condition of Vesuvius at that time affords sufficient proof that no obstruction in the cone itself of a volcano can ever suffice to restrain the subterranean fires from escaping; for if anything could have produced that effect it would have been the enormous accumulation of debris which, in 79, blocked up, not the crater only, but the enormous cavities which communicate directly with it. The only form of obstruction which can permanently or for a long time render a volcano inactive is one occurring far down below the surface of the earth in the narrower parts—or necks, so to speak—of the subterranean conduits.

Now, in 79 A.D., so soon as the lid of the crater had been hurled forth in the first tremendous outburst of the volcano, the long-repressed forces of the elastic gases which were beneath and behind the accumulated debris began steadily but rapidly to propel dust, ashes, and cinders high into the air above Vesuvius. This action continued for several days, and the quantity of matter thus propelled may be looked upon as an indication (though not a sufficient measure) of the extent of the subterranean cavities immediately below the crater. Now the narrative of the younger Pliny affords very remarkable evidence on this point. His uncle was among those who perished at Stabiae, which lay at a considerable distance from the cone of Vesuvius. The elder Pliny has gone to Stabiae to watch the progress of the eruption, but he was aroused during the night by the intelligence that the passages leading to the house, and the outer court, were filling fast with the falling ashes. While attempting to escape, he was suffocated. We see, then, that in a comparatively short time from the commencement of the eruption, Stabiae was half overwhelmed by the matter, which was being poured forth from the crater of Vesuvius. When the eruption was over, Stabiae had been completely destroyed. Pompeii and Herculaneum, which lay nearer to the cone, had been much more rapidly overwhelmed. But the younger Pliny relates that even at Misenum, fourteen miles from the cone, the dust and ashes fell so thickly that a darkness greater than that of night covered the place; and he adds that when the light of the sun at length broke through the dense canopy which overhung the town, every object was hidden under thick layers of white ashes. We shall probably be underrating the quantity of matter propelled from the main vent if we ascribe to it the formation of a layer extending for fifteen miles on every side of the cone, and having an average depth of at least a yard. The solid contents of such a layer would be no less than twenty-one millions of cubic yards.

But this is far from being all. During the great eruption of 79 A.D. no lava escaped from the crater of Vesuvius, so that we may infer that the mountain had not discharged its accumulated stores of dust, ashes, and cinders. Six eruptions followed, in all of which the matter emitted from the mountain resembled what had been poured forth in the eruption of 79. It was not until the year 1036 that Vesuvius began at length to pour out molten lava. Nearly a thousand years had thus been occupied in clearing the cavities beneath the crater of the dust and ashes accumulated there during the long quiescence of the volcano.

We may assume that at the present time the condition of these subterranean cavities is very different. They are probably at all times charged with an enormous quantity of burning lava communicating with the yet vaster fields of that material underlying the Neapolitan volcanic district. That this is so is evidenced by the fact that all the modern eruptions have been accompanied by

the flow of burning lava, and that this flow commences very soon after the first outburst. Even the preliminary propulsion of red-hot basaltic stones is confirmatory of this view. For if the cavities beneath the crater were in the same state as before the eruption of 79, or even if any large proportion of their volume were occupied with accumulations of dust and ashes, the outflow of lava would be preceded by the discharge of enormous quantities of non-incandescent matter.

The question of the nature of lava has lately been discussed. We have quoted the results of M. Silvestri's analysis of the lava recently thrown out from Vesuvius. It appears from his researches that out of 100 parts of this lava, 39 consist of silica, 18 of lime, 13 of protoxide of iron, 10 of water, 3 of magnesia, 2 of water, and 1 of potash; or in other words, "the specimen he examined closely resembled common wine-bottle glass." A considerable variety appears to prevail, however, in the constitution of lava, not merely when we compare together specimens which have come from different vents, but when the comparison is instituted between masses of lava poured forth from the same vent at different epochs. The lavas which flowed from Vesuvius before the mountain had fallen into the state of quiescence described by Strabo contain disseminated crystals of leucite, a mineral which is very rarely found in the modern lavas from this vent. And in general the latter are less crystalline than the older forms of lava. Indeed, the old lavas which flowed from Vesuvius (or Somma, as the ancient volcano was named) indicate a decided tendency to a columnar structure, corresponding to what is seen in the Giant's Causeway, the Isle of Staffa, and elsewhere.

It is a remarkable fact that the lavas of Vesuvius contain a greater variety of minerals than, perhaps, any others in the world. Many mentions that out of 380 simple minerals known to him, no less than 82 have been found on Vesuvius; and of these several are peculiar to the locality. Sir Charles Lyell expresses the opinion that these have not been thrown up in fragments from some older formation, through which the gaseous explosions have burst, but have been sublimed in the crevices of lava, "just as several new earthy and metallic compounds are known to have been produced by *fumeroles* since the eruption of 1822."

PUNCH AND THE FREEMASONS.

(From Punch.)

HE WON'T BE A MASON.

"The Prince of Wales has again declined to become a Free Mason."—*Daily Papers.*

AIR—"The Free and the Accepted Mason."

N.B. It is manifestly not the fault of Mr. Punch that the donkey of other days, who wrote the doggerel which still excites the Lodges to frantic delight, laid his accent on the wrong syllable in accepted.

We need not prepare,
For we can't get the Heir
To make us a Joyful Occasion,
He thinks it's all stuff
When we play blind man's buff
With a free and an Accepted Mason.

Great kings, dukes and lords
Have laid by their swords,
Our mystery to put a good face on,
And no doubt an old prig
In a full-bottomed wig,
Made a marvellous Accepted Mason.

The young Prince of Wales
Doesn't care for our tales,
Of Jachin, and Boaz, and Jason,
(Like Magog and Gog)
The excuses for prog
With the free and the Accepted Mason.

He consulted the Queen,
Who responded, serene,
"I think I would answer them Nay, Son,"
And he thought of one Name
Which we never could claim
As that of an Accepted Mason.

A Knight of the Garter
Could hardly sigh arder
The trappings we lovingly gaze on
When decked out, like muffs,
In the collar and cuffs
Of the free and the Accepted Mason.

He does not imply
That our secret's my eye,
Or the brotherhood's motive a base 'un;
And we cannot deny
That the time has gone by
For the free and the Accepted Mason.

Shelve the spike-seated stool,
Let the gridiron cool,
And shut up the board that we trace on,
Let the thunder be dumb,
For the Prince will not come
As a free and Accepted Mason.

But when bumpers are tipped,
And our napkins are dipped
In the gilded old rose-water basin,
We'll drink to A. E.
Whom we still hope to see
Some day as an Accepted Mason.

BREAKFAST.—A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT.—The *Civil Service Gazette* has the following:—"There are very few simpler articles of food which can boast so many valuable and important dietary properties as cocoa. While acting on the nerves as a gentle stimulant, it provides the body with some of the purest elements of nutrition and at the same time corrects and invigorates the action of the digestive organs. These beneficial effects depend in a great measure upon the manner of its preparation, but of late years such close attention has been given to the growth and treatment of cocoa, that there is no difficulty in securing it with every useful quality fully developed. The singular success which Mr. Epps attained by his homoeopathic preparation of cocoa has never been surpassed by any experimentalist. Far and wide the reputation of Epps's Cocoa has spread by the simple force of its own extraordinary merits. Medical men of all shades of opinion have agreed in recommending it as the safest and most beneficial article of diet for persons of weak constitutions. This superiority of a particular mode of preparation over all others is a remarkable proof of the great results to be obtained from little causes. By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE.

The King of Scots continues to excite great interest at Old Drury, where Mr. Phelps sustains his part with unbounded popularity.

One of the most entertaining performances in the metropolis is that of the Holborn Amphitheatre. The equestrianism, gymnastics, &c., are all of the first merit. The most amusing performance of any of those which are all so good, is that of the Dogs. They go through many of the feats accomplished by equestrians, and "the Spotted dog" acts the part of clown with a sagacity the most surprising, exciting the risibility of "the house" to the utmost.

ADELPHI.

The new piece at the Adelphi was presented on Saturday night. It is a recasting of Alexander Dumas's drama "Monte Christo." Some score years ago it was produced at Drury Lane, by a French company, called the Théâtre Historique, and was a failure. It is now brought out with better effect, but was not as well received the first night as it deserved to be. The changes in the original story are chiefly for the purposes of abbreviation without injuring the effect. The play opens with the marriage of the sailor, Edmund Dantes, at Marseilles, and his arrest; the seizure of the Chateau d'If, where he has been imprisoned for eighteen years, are the next scene. After his escape we see him, in different suits as Monte Christo, overcome his three enemies. The scenery is by Mr. Hayes Craven, and the great scene, is the view of the sea round the Chateau d'If, and the escape of Monte Christo. After this scene in the Inn of the Pont du Gard, where a murder is attempted and a suicide is committed, was effective. Monte Christo is an effective character—with his numerous changes of costume and manner, is a suitable part for Mr. Fechter. Mr. Benjamin Webster, who represents Noirtier, a part also with four changes of costume, is not behind Mr. Fechter; and the two actors play well into each other's hands. Mr. Ashley as Villefort, Mr. Arthur Stirling as Fernand, and Mr. R. Phillips as Danglars—the three enemies of Monte Christo—add to the general effect; while Mercedes—the betrothed of Monte Christo—Albert de Morcerf, a young soldier, and Carconte, the wife of Caderousse, could not be better performed than they were by Miss Carlotta Leclercq, Mrs. Alfred Mellon, and Mrs. Leigh Murray. Caderousse, the drunken innkeeper, is played with great force and humour by Mr. G. Belmore; and the acting, scenery, dresses, and story will make the drama successful, if the great length do not impede. The house was crowded in every part, and Mr. Webster and Mr. Fechter were most enthusiastically received—at the commencement.

Mr. Miranda has left England for a lengthened tour. Alexander Dumas's drama, "La Conscience," has been revived at the Olden with unequivocal success.

Mrs. Scott Siddons makes her first appearance in New York during the present month.

Mr. Edward Saker has become the lessee of the Alexandra Theatre, Liverpool.

A monument is about to be raised to Miss Menken at the Père la Chaise by her Parisian friends.

The name of Ricci's new opera, which is to be produced during the next season at St. Petersburg, is "La Czarina."

Abbe Li-zet has completed a Requiem for male voices with organ accompaniment.

Signor Petrella's new opera, which he is writing for San Carlo, Naples, is entitled "Jeanne II. de Naples."

Bossini is prolonging his stay at his villa of Passy. He is not likely to return to Paris before November.

Gounod's "Faust" will be given at the Grand Opera of Paris this season.

The Athénée, a new Paris theatre, had announced for representation a *bouffonnerie*, a farce, "La Cour du Roi Petaud." The theatrical censor prohibited its appearance under this title.

The fortune that Mdle. Patit brought to her husband, the Marquis de Caux, is stated by *Figaro* to have been a draft for 800,000 francs (£32,000) signed Rothschild.

The winter season of the Adelphi, the commencement of which had been postponed to last Saturday week, commenced with the long-promised version of "Monte Christo" last Saturday.

The death of Léon Kreutzer, who was both a distinguished composer, and an able and influential critic, is announced. His verdict is said to have had much to do with the success or failure of those who came before the Parisian public.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—At the Saturday Concerts Mendelssohn's music to "Loreley," including the Vintagers' Chorus, performed for the first time, was given; also a symphony by Schubert, and Beethoven's overture to "Coriolanus." The Palace was well warmed, and lighted up till seven o'clock in the evening.

A letter from Prague says: "The title of the new opera of Flotow and Gené, 'The Two Composers,' has just been changed to that of 'The Musicians.' The first representation will take place next year. Flotow returns to Paris, where his opera, 'The Shadow,' is to be played this winter at the Opéra Comique."

Mr. Mapleson has taken Covent Garden for an autumn season, and will open this evening with a strong company which he has engaged for the representation of Italian opera. Among those engaged are Signors Mongini, Santley, Foli, and Boulterini, and Mesdames Tietjens and I'belli.

Mr. Buckstone commenced the Haymarket season last Monday. Miss Louisa Moore, late of the Olympic and Adelphi Theatres, has accepted an engagement from Messrs. Palmer and Jarrett, of Niblos, New York, for the part of Eliza in Mr. Boucicault's "After Dark."

A German adaptation of Costa's oratorio, "Eli," will be performed for the first time in Germany on the 3rd of November, at Stuttgart. The libretto of "Eli," written by the late Mr. Bartholomew, has been translated by Fraulein Gruneisen and her father, Dr. Gruneisen, the Lutheran prelate and Court chaplain at Stuttgart.

Old Bull generally spends his summers at Valestrand, a quiet and secluded spot, situated in a charming valley in Norway, about eighteen miles from Bergen. In the autumn he commences his professional tours. He has several brothers residing in Bergen, and many relatives. His wife died in 1860. He has one son and two daughters now living; the son, Alexander, is at present in America. The Norwegians are noted for being somewhat superstitious, and his housekeeper asserts that after he has gone away the tones of his violin are distinctly heard in the music-room. Neighbours also report that they have heard the organ in the music-room played by mysterious hands long after the inmates of the villa had retired.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

ABINGDON.—Mr. G. Lushington and his friends are fighting the Liberal battle here with earnestness and success. The working men who have been added to the electors by the Franchise Bill of 1867 are enthusiastically in favour of Mr. Lushington, with few exceptions. The Tories of the borough, grown desperate, are using the most dishonest and unprincipled efforts to gain a majority for Colonel Lindsay, but it is considered in well-informed circles that all their efforts will be in vain.

ANDOVER.—Captain Welleley, of Conholt Park, near Andover, has announced his intention to contest that borough, in opposition to the present sitting member (the Hon. D. F. Fortescue),

who has been one of the representatives of the borough for the past eleven years. The gallant captain is the heir presumptive of the Duke of Wellington, and grandson of the Great Duke. As Andover will in future only return one member to Parliament, it is thought that the contest will be a severe one. The first object of both parties seems to be to secure the votes of the newly enfranchised.

BEDFORD.—The contest in this borough has now begun in earnest. The Liberal candidates—Mr. Samuel Whitbread, M.P., and Mr. James Howard—accompanied by a large number of their principal supporters, have commenced their canvass. The Conservative candidates are Captain F. C. Polhill Turner and Mr. E. L. O'Malley. Before the passing of the Representation of the People Act the number of electors was 1,153, but now there will be 2,134. The result of the revision by the barrister was a gain of nearly 60 to the Liberal party.

BLACKBURN.—The members of the various branches of the building trade have, at a general meeting, declared almost unanimously to support the Liberal candidates.

ISLE OF WIGHT.—From a return of the county registrations in the Isle of Wight we learn that there was a total Liberal gain of 202 voters, of which 142 were gained on claims and 60 on objections—that is to say, that while the Conservatives managed to sustain 116 objections, the Liberals were victorious in 176 cases. The £12 ratepayers under the new Act number about 1,000.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. Harvey Lewis, M.P., addressed a meeting of his constituents at Leighton House, Kentish Town. A vote of confidence in Mr. Lewis was passed, and an organisation set on foot to secure his election.

MID-SURREY.—The Liberal candidates, Mr. Julian Goldsmid, M.P., and Mr. C. H. Roberts, have held a series of public meetings throughout this division, and have, without exception, received hearty and almost unanimous support. At Kingston, Surbiton, Redhill, and Richmond large numbers of the electors attended; and at Wimbledon, which was considered the stronghold of Messrs. Brodick and Peck, the Conservative candidates, only ten hands were held up against the Liberal resolutions. The contest is expected to be a severe one, but there is every reason to believe that Messrs. Goldsmid and Roberts will be returned. During the following week meetings will be held at Merton, Wandsworth, and Malden.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—We have authority for stating that Sir Roundell Palmer, D.C.L., Magdalen College, has acceded to the requisition addressed to him by a large section of the leading members of the University, and that he will be put in nomination for the vacancy created by the retirement of Sir William Heathcote. The Warden of New College (the Rev. Dr. Sewell), who will be remembered as the able secretary and advocate of the middle-class examination scheme at Oxford, which has proved such a great success, has consented to act as chairman of Sir Roundell Palmer's committee, the names on which will shortly be published. The friends of the Right Hon. J. R. Mowbray, M.A., at Christ Church, the chosen champion of the Conservatives, have already commenced their exertions, and a committee, with Archdeacon Clarke as chairman, and Dean Mansel as vice-chairman, and comprising Dr. Michel; Revs. H. Hall, Balliol; E. T. Turner, Brasenose; R. Faussett, Christ Church; G. Petch, Trinity; T. H. Sheppard, Exeter; and Mr. T. F. Dallin, Queen's, all ardent supporters of Mr. Gathorne Hardy at the last contest, has already been published. Sir Roundell Palmer has for several years past been spoken of as a candidate for the representation of the University of Oxford, as, owing to his moderate political views and thorough Church principles, it was thought he would unite the two parties in the University. The contest may, however, be now regarded as purely political, as the illustrious ex-Attorney-General can claim to be as good a Churchman as either Mr. Hardy or Mr. Mowbray.

STAFFORDSHIRE (NORTH).—The result of the revision shows a net gain of 225 votes to the Liberals.

TOWER HAMLETS.—On Monday night Mr. Ayrton, M.P., addressed a meeting of the electors of the St. George's-in-the-East district, at the Middlesex Schools, Cannon-street-road. Mr. Hickman occupied the chair, and expressed his conviction that the long and faithful service which Mr. Ayrton had rendered the borough would not be requited by dismissal at the pending election. (Cheers.) Mr. Ayrton, who was greeted with much enthusiasm, dilated upon the present prospect of the Liberal party in the borough. It was the business of a candidate why to explain he came forward; he should not, wanting all other qualifications, endeavour to thrust himself into the House of Commons. (Hear.) Each candidate should come forward upon a distinct issue, as he (Mr. Ayrton) had done on his first candidature. The aim of a candidate should not be to measure the influence of his money, but to further great political aims, the stability of good government, and the general welfare of the people.

MR. MILL is getting himself into various little scrapes by interfering in favour of various candidates for the honour of a seat in Parliament. The gifted and honourable gentleman has certainly come off "second best" in a controversy with Mr. Bouvier in connection with Mr. G. Chadwick's candidature for the Kilmarnock Burghs.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.—We have reason to believe that the writs for the approaching elections will be issued on the 11th of November. In this case the borough elections will take place on Monday and Tuesday, the 15th and 16th, and the county elections on the 18th and 20th.

RETIREMENT OF MR. DOULTON FROM LAMBETH.—Mr. Doulton, M.P., has issued an address stating that he has been deprived of the pleasure of soliciting a renewal of the electors' confidence through ill-health. The hon. gentleman continues:—"From representations that have been made to me that longer delay in commencing an active canvass will be greatly detrimental to my prospect of success, and looking to the character of the contest now proceeding in Lambeth, I am reluctantly compelled to announce to you the withdrawal of my candidature, thereby determining, I trust only temporarily, our parliamentary associations."

AN instance of life having been lost amid an election tumult has just occurred at Blackburn. There was a procession in honour of Messrs. Potter and Fielden, the Liberal candidates, when an attack was made upon it by a mob of ruffians, and amid the excitement one of the processionists died, it is believed, from heart disease. The principal object of attack was the banner which was carried by Orator Hunt when he defeated Mr. Stanley, the present Lord Derby, at Preston, in 1830. This, however, was successfully defended.

THE BALLOT.—The Ballot Society has issued an address to the constituencies of the United Kingdom, in which, after recapitulating the history of its proceedings, it refers to the extension of the suffrage, which is accompanied by any provision for doing away with the process of election, which has been so often tried and always with the same result—the degradation of the elector, the disgrace of the candidate, and the injury of the commonwealth; and concludes thus:—"Under these circumstances the Ballot Society would warn the electors, new and old, against the dangers to which they are exposed. It would caution them against both corruption and intimidation in all their ramifications, and would urge the exposure of both of them in whatever form they may be manifested, that so their immediate effects may as far as possible be neutralised, and their ultimate destruction secured. The Ballot Society rejoices to find that so many candidates more than at any previous election, and so many constituencies, have manifested their determination to support the question of free voting, and trusts that, by a vigorous and well-sustained effort, the majority may be returned to the new House of Commons in favour of the adoption of vote by ballot."

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

THE boatman Buckley who, a short time back, shot four school-boys on the banks of the canal near Leicester, has been committed for trial.

THE Duke of Abercorn has appeared to great advantage as an academic orator in delivering an address to the members of the Queen's University.

ACCORDING to the *Manchester Examiner* the Rev. Allan Greenwell, vicar of Haydock, near Warrington, will in a few months resign his office as a clergyman of the Established Church.

THE *John Bull* says that in all probability the vacant ecclesiastical appointments will not be immediately filled. The statement at Oxford that Mr. Stubbs has been appointed successor to the Dean of St. Paul's is unauthorised.

THE First Lord of the Admiralty left Whitehall on Saturday, accompanied by Captain Brandreth, his private secretary, for Portsmouth, to visit the dockyard and other naval establishments. Mr. Corry held a levee at the college on Wednesday.

CROSSES AND PICTURES ON PUBLIC ROADS.—The Roman Catholics of Sale have erected in Hops-road a cross from twelve to fourteen feet high, upon which is a painted figure representing the Saviour.—*Warrington Guardian*.

ARTHUR THOMPSON, the driver of the Irish mail train which met with the accident at Abargo, died at Stafford, from the injuries he received in jumping off his engine. He leaves a widow and five children.

THE experimental tramway, about 100 feet in length, laid down on Blackfriars-road ten years ago has been taken up by the St. Saviour's Board of Works, on the ground that several horses have been crippled by falling down on the rails.—*South London Press*.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A CONSTABLE IN LIMERICK.—We learn by telegram, that Mr. Murphy, sub-inspector of police, was fired at at Rathkeale, county Limerick, last week, and slightly wounded. His assailant escaped, and there is no clue to him.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT DENMARK-HILL STATION.—On Monday a fatal accident occurred near Denmark-hill, on the Brighton line. A train on leaving that station passed through the tunnel and knocked down a man who was on the line, cutting him completely in two. He was a gardener in the employ of a gentleman whose residence is adjacent to the railway.

In the district of St. Mary-the-Less, Lambeth, and of St. Peter's, Vauxhall, it was recently stated in evidence before the Public Schools Commission, that out of 16,000 persons only ninety were assessed to the income tax, and of those ninety thirty kept public-houses.—*South London Chronicle*.

PROFESSOR FAWCETT, M.P., on Tuesday commenced his lectures as professor of political economy at the University of Cambridge. The subject of the lectures will be "The progress which has been made in political economy since the publication of Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations'."

SOLITARY SNIPES AND SHOVELLER DUCK.—A fine specimen of this bird was killed on September 28th, on the estate of Mr. E. B. Hartopp, M.P., Little Dalby, near Melton Mowbray; and a shoveller duck (a young male) was killed at Syston, near Leicester, on September 29th.—*Field*.

THE NEW MEAT MARKET.—On Thursday the Lord Mayor and corporation of London, accompanied by Sir John Thwaites, went from Guildhall to inspect the new meat and poultry market in Smithfield, which is now so far advanced towards completion that arrangements are being made for opening it for public use towards the end of next month.

A SERIOUS explosion of boiler pipes occurred at the works of Messrs. Calvert Brothers, Preston. The damage done to the buildings and stock is estimated at £2,000. Three firemen who were attending to their duties at the time were injured, and 1,000 workmen will be thrown out of employment by the accident.

FATAL STABBING CASE AT MANCHESTER.—Last week an inquest was held before Mr. Herford, the coroner for Manchester, on the remains of William Conway, who died at the Infirmary. The deceased was in a public-house in Portugal-street on Saturday night, when a quarrel arose between him and a man named Michael Hughes. During the quarrel Hughes stabbed him.

ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The other morning, for some cause at present unexplained, the Great Western express train due at Paddington at 11.15 left the main line near Savernake, and ran into a siding, where it came into violent collision with some goods trucks. Great damage was done to the property, and the passengers were much frightened, but no one was seriously hurt.

THE FORTHCOMING CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.—It is feared that in consequence of the law's delays, the four bishops awaiting consecration—Peterborough, Bombay, Grafton, and Marlitzburg—will not be able to be consecrated on All Saints' Day, the 1st of November, as originally intended. The ceremony will probably not take place until Monday, the 30th of November—St. Andrew's Day.

ANOTHER RIOT AT HARTLEPOOL.—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.—Another disturbance occurred at Hartlepool on Sunday, at an open air lecture delivered by an imitator of Murphy. A series of fights took place, and several persons were injured. Yesterday some of the rioters were brought before the magistrates, and were fined for participation in the disturbance.

MURDER AT NORWICH.—After we went to press for our last issue a man named Francis Howard Clare murdered his wife at Norwich by cutting her throat. He was taken before the magistrates and remanded until after the inquest. No reason is assigned for the crime. The man was formerly in the army and has since his discharge worked as a shoemaker.

FROM the report of a case that comes before Mr. Vaughan we learn that the Green Park is still frequented at night by the wretched women about whose presence there so much has been said and written in preceding winters. It would be interesting to know how much longer the authorities—who are perfectly competent to deal with it—intend to defer execution on the case of this particular nuisance, whose sentence has so long been pronounced by public opinion.

POULTRY AND AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT LONG SUTTON.—This spirited society held its annual meeting on Wednesday week. The poultry show was extremely good, and the collection of pigeons the finest that has ever been brought together, especially in the classes for pointers and tumblers. In the ploughing fields more than seventy teams competed. The first and second All England prizes were won with Messrs. Ransomes' ploughs, as was also the hat given for the best work in the whole field.

MYSTERIOUS CASE OF DROWNING AT WINDSOR.—One day last week two men in the employ of Mr. S. Neville Reid found the body of a woman floating in the Thames, near the wharf close to the end of Bier-lane, Windsor. The corps was taken out of the water and removed to the King's Arms Inn, Thames side, to await the inquiry by Mr. Martin, the borough coroner. Upon inquiring it was found that the unfortunate woman's name was Jessie Jackson. She was single, and it is said of dissipated habits, and had lately lived at a house in Denmark-street, Windsor. How she came to be drowned is not known.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Two of the London Friends, Messrs. Thomas F. Bell and William Beck, have for several years been engaged in a persevering investigation of the old documents relative to Quaker discipline, preserved in the metropolitan meeting-houses. They have now embodied the results of their researches

in a very interesting work, which is about to be published by Mr. F. B. Kitto, of Bishopsgate-street. In it will be found much curious information respecting the rise and progress of the Society of Friends in London and Middlesex, and its religious vicissitudes.

INDEMNITY TO ELECTORS.—A novel advertisement appears in the Welsh papers. Mr. Thomas Jenkins, ironmaster, Briton Ferry, South Wales, undertakes to pay any elector who may lose his situation by voting for Mr. Henry Richard and Mr. Fothergill, candidate for Merthyr Tydvil and Aberdare, at the coming election, the sum of twenty shillings per week until such electors may meet with other situations equal to those they may lose. The third candidate for Merthyr Tydvil is Mr. Bruce, who, with Mr. Henry Richards, is backed by an ironmaster (Dowlais) employing 8,000 workmen.

CORPORATION FINANCE.—The loan of £85,000, authorised at the last Court of Common Council to be raised for completing the Metropolitan Meat Market in Smithfield, has been issued at par to pay 4½ per cent. per annum interest. The amount being trading, the whole was offered at once at that rate, so that no public announcement was needed. It is significant of the abundance of money seeking investment, and of the good condition of the City's credit, that the rate of issue is actually ½ per cent. per annum less than that at which City Bonds could be obtained at the time on the Stock Exchange.—*City Press*.

AN ACTION is likely to take place next term in the Court of Common Pleas, against Sir Richard Mayne, the chief commissioner of police, by two ex-inspectors of police, lately connected with the omnibus and cab department, for libel, when it is expected some extraordinary disclosures will be revealed respecting the system adopted. No little amount of anxiety is manifested by the proprietors of omnibuses and cabs, as well as the police, as to the result of the action, it being the first in which proceedings have been taken against the chief commissioner in a court of law by any of his subordinate officers.

INSTRUCTIONS were issued by Mr. Heywood, the architect of the improvements at Holborn-valley, by order of the improvement committee of the corporation, for the commencement of the proposed new street from Hatton-garden to the north-west corner of Fleet-street and Farringdon-street, via Shoe-lane and Farringdon-market, in accordance with the Act of Parliament of 1867. The workmen began yesterday to place a boarding round the burial ground of St. Andrew's, Holborn, on the south side of the church, for the purpose of the quiet removal of the remains deposited there to the City Cemetery at Ilford.

TRADES' UNIONS.—In an odd article on professional restraints, the *Pall Mall Gazette* of Monday evening admits that there is really no distinction between the laws of the trades' unions and those which subvert in the professions. The only reason why the one ought to be meddled with and the other may be let alone is, that the first interferes seriously with the development of national wealth, while the last are merely harmless pedantries that at best affect the interest of society in only a small degree. This concession advances the discussion a stage. The similarity in nature between the two trades' unions admitted, the question as to the degree in which their laws severally operate to the prejudice of society will admit of a comparatively easy solution.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE ON BOARD THE GALATEA.—On Thursday a desperate attempt to commit suicide was made by William Lockyer, a signalman on board the Galatea. He had been on shore for a week, during which time he had partaken of intoxicating drinks very freely, and on Thursday morning, soon after seven o'clock, he went on board, and when in the mess he deliberately took out a razor and inflicted a fearful gash in his throat. A messmate of Lockyer's, who was present at the time, at once gave the alarm, and he was conveyed on shore. He was taken to the Naval Hospital, and a medical examination proved that the larynx was severed. Notwithstanding the severe nature of the wound the man was alive up to a late hour on Thursday night.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—At the Woolwich Police-court a well-dressed young man, with a sad and melancholy expression of countenance, was charged with attempting to commit suicide by jumping from the Penguin steamboat, belonging to the Woolwich Watermen's Steam Packet Company, off Woolwich Pier. Mr. Towse, the superintendent of the company, stated that the prisoner the previous evening went on board the Penguin just as she was starting for London, and stripped off his hat and coat and jumped into the river. He floated down the stream, but was rescued by a stiff. The prisoner refused to give any account of himself or his friends, merely giving the name of Robert Wilmot, which was believed to be fictitious, and refusing his address. Mr. Patterson remanded him for a week.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY AT MIDDLESBORO'.—The dead body of a man was found in a ceiling in one of the towers on the Merton-road side of the Royal Exchange, Middlesboro'. A joiner had occasion to enter the ceiling, which was quite dark, when he ran against the body, which was suspended from a beam in the roof, a handkerchief being round the neck. When taken down the body was found to be in an advanced state of decomposition, it having hung, it is supposed, some four or five weeks. Nothing is known at present respecting the man. From the appearance of the man he is supposed to be a foreign sailor or sea captain, his clothes consisting of a blue jacket and trousers, and a low white hat.

A RAILWAY PORTER KILLED.—On the 14th inst. an inquest was held at Huddersfield on the body of Robert Marsland, railway porter. The deceased, who was in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway Company, was cleaning the points on the down line, near the station, on Saturday, when he was knocked down by a truck, and several of his ribs were broken. The evidence went to show that either the guard of the train or the pointsman signalled the engine-driver carelessly, or that the driver had backed the waggon without receiving the signal. The coroner said it appeared to him that one or other of the witnesses had perjured himself. The three men were censured, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

THE FASHIONABLE RELIGION.—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Birmingham, Dr. Ullathorne, in laying the foundation-stone of a new church at Swinerton, in Staffordshire, on Wednesday last, spoke in a more kindly and appreciative fashion of Ritualism than is usual with prelates of his faith. He showed that the rise of Ritualism in this country had been predicted by Bossuet when he said that the time would come in England when, by the mere force of their learning and their study of the history of the Church, its able men would come back in numbers into the true fold, and amongst the gentry of England the true worship would become the fashion. Now that Ritualism has been placed on this thoroughly respectable basis, we may expect to find it become extremely popular.

PRECOCIOUS WICKEDNESS.—On Friday William Wright, aged eleven, was charged on remand at Warship-street Police-court, with having criminally assaulted Matilda Scalthorp, aged nine. The evidence is too gross for publication; but although every detail of the case as regards an assault was proved against the prisoner, the medical evidence went to show that the girl had not suffered in consequence of the prisoner's act. The father of the boy produced the certificate of his son's birth, which showed that he had not completed his twelfth year; therefore, he not being of age to answer for his own acts, Mr. Newton discharged him, calling upon the father for his recognizance in the sum of £25 for the good behaviour of the prisoner for the next six months.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITIES.—At the meeting of convocation of the Queen's University of Ireland on Thursday, Sir Robert Kane presiding, a report was read as to the efforts made to obtain representation in Parliament for the university. The committee who

prepared it believe they received such encouraging assurances that whenever the redistribution of seats in Ireland is undertaken, the claims of the university cannot be overlooked. Sir Robert Kane said it was freely conceded by all parties in the State that the university should have a representative. Professor Muffatt mentioned that the constituency of the Queen's University is now 777, increasing by nearly 100 every year. Gratification was expressed that one of the professors of the colleges had been nominated to the Senate by the Government.

SHOCKING DISCOVERY.—The remains of a woman's body have been discovered near Ludlow, Salop, under suspicious circumstances. A labourer, while walking through a wood about two miles from the town, came upon some female's clothing lying upon the ground very much torn, and farther on he discovered various portions of a human skeleton, with the flesh still adhering to some of them. The remains were found near a ditch, in which it seems probable the body had been placed entire, and had afterwards been rooted out and devoured by pigs. The locality is a very lonely one, there being no footpath near. An inquest has been opened and adjourned, pending a surgical examination of the remains. At present the only clue the police have to identify the body is a partially legible mark, written with marking ink on the under-clothing, the letters forming, as nearly as they can be deciphered, "E. Cham." and in another place are the letters "E. C.," followed by a figure supposed to be 6.

THE COUNTESS OF DERWENTWATER.—There is nothing to report in the way of change in the Dilston camp. Mr. Grey has delivered the ultimatum that no trespass whatever can be allowed, though he has very courteously allowed a few days in which the alleged irregularity may be remedied. The trespass in question is the tarpaulin covering of the countess's habitation, which, hanging over the hedge, rests upon the grass on the Dilston estate. Mr. Grey did not urge the slightest objection to the tarpaulin hanging on the hedge, but stated the necessity he was under not to allow one inch of the covering to touch the grass. He, however, as has been said, has suspended any immediate action in the present state of health in which the countess lies. Meetings to express the sympathy of the inhabitants with the countess have been held in the district.—*Newcastle Chronicle*.

MR. GLADSTONE has been giving utterance to his sentiments, both in an address to his South Lancashire constituents and in speeches. In his address he declares his intention to get rid of the ratepayers' limitation. He charges the Government again with extravagance in the expenditure, and he declares in favour of a system of secular education, leaving the teaching of religion to the Churches. On the Irish Church question he declares his policy very plainly to be not to hand over the funds to be disposed of to the teaching of religion. "It would ill consist," he says, "with the principal of the measure for which we are now contending, if the State, having disestablished the Church, were to apply its funds to the teaching of religion in any other form." This is a most important statement, and it entitles Mr. Gladstone to the confidence of the great Protestant community.

THE GAS QUESTION.—A usual meeting of the metropolitan board of works was held on Friday, at the offices, Spring-gardens, Sir J. Thwaites in the chair. Mr. Newton moved the following resolution:—"That in the opinion of the board it is expedient that the manufacture of gas should, as far as practicable, be removed from the populous districts of the metropolis; that the board should promote a bill empowering them to supply gas to the metropolis; that if it be desirable to take the existing gas companies they should be compensated, the terms of such compensation to be, if possible, agreed on between the board and the companies; and that the matter be referred to the special gas committee, with instructions to obtain the needed advice and take the necessary steps for the preparation of parliamentary notices and of a bill to be introduced into Parliament during the next session these powers, however, not to be sought if the companies will agree on such a price and such regulations as to the supply of gas as shall be satisfactory to Parliament."—Mr. Evans moved an amendment, "That in the opinion of the board it is not advisable to take measures to promote a bill in Parliament in relation to gas supply during the ensuing session of Parliament."—After a long discussion the amendment of Mr. Evans was carried upon a division.

EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE OF DRUGGING.—At the Woolwich Police-court yesterday, John Newing, 35, a determined-looking man, described as a seaman, was brought up on remand, charged with drugging and robbing a gentlemanly-looking man, named William Dear, of London, the manager of a large building firm, who appeared to prosecute in the first instance, but was removed in a state of semi-unconsciousness. Detective Randall, of the War Office, deposed that his attention was called to the prisoner by the landlord of the Waterman's Arms, Woolwich (Mr. Langham), who met him on Thursday week last, and said he feared something was wrong. The prisoner was leaving the North Kent public-house, Spray-street, Plumstead, at the time, leading the prosecutor by the arm, who seemed to be in a state of torpor. The prisoner also carried a silk umbrella in his hand, and on being asked whose it was and what he was doing, he said it belonged to the prosecutor, who had given it to him to carry, and he was seeing him off safe to London. As the prosecutor seemed in a very strangely helpless state, as if poisoned, witness took charge of the prisoner, and sent for a medical man to see the gentleman, who was seriously ill, and for a long time after in a precarious state. Witness then went to the North Kent public-house, where he saw the landlady, and was shown some ale the prisoner and the prosecutor had been having, and one pot had a quantity of ale with snuff in it, some of which he produced in a bottle, thick and dark. The prosecutor had been removed home, and was attended by his own medical man, who saw no hope of his recovery, as congestion of the brain had resulted. Some further evidence tending to connect the prisoner with the commission of the offence was taken, and another remand was granted.

BOAR'S HEAD AND VINEGAR.—The mutations of historic sites are ever of interest. Many Shakespearians besides Washington Irving, have endeavoured to recover some lost morse! agent Dame Quickley's guests, who held revel at the Boar's Head in Eastcheap. And what have we now upon that famous spot? The shade of "mad-cap Harry" must surely be appeased, "rare pickle" as he was, to find the sacred precincts literally preserved in vinegar, the great firm of Hill, Evans, and Co., of Worcester, having erected upon it a very picturesque building, a part of which is for their London agents, Messrs. Water and Williams, now of Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, in a quaint Gothic style, from the designs of Mr. Roumieu, the architect. Nor would old Falstaff altogether give his once loved rendezvous "the sack," for one of two tiers of cellars, 48ft. wide and 100ft. in depth, we are told, is to be stored with home-made wines. This portion of Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co.'s business is by far the smaller one, though we believe they have sold more than 130,000 gallons of British wines in one year, in the manufacture of which they are second to none in the trade. It is, however, in the statistics of vinegar we find much that is remarkable. At the repeal of the duty, in 1844, the quantity of vinegar paid upon was 2,828,000 gallons, and there was left in stock 3,901,568 gallons. Messrs. Hill, Evans, and Co. then paid upon 163,875 gallons, and their stock was 291,689 gallons. But such has been the public craving for this product that their vat-room is now larger than the new Liverpool Exchange-room, and is capable of containing several million gallons of finished vinegar. It is said, indeed, that Hill, Evans, and Co.'s sale this year has reached two millions of gallons. The consumption of vinegar is apparently increasing, and seems to be of universal use; the poor, especially in manufacturing districts, take it, and pickles made from it as cheap and palatable condiments.—*Globe*.

GLACIER OF TIEFENBACH.

THE magnificent glaciers of the Rhone are the greatest in Switzerland. Among them the glacier of Tiefenbach is not the least remarkable for beauty. They fill the head of the valley from side to side, and appear piled up against the shoulder of Gallenstock, whose tall peak overhangs them. The source of the Rhone is in a cavern of ice 5,780 feet above the sea.

A STRANGE WHALING CRUISE.

THE good ship *Lone Star* had been eleven months out, and her whaling cruise had not, as yet, proved very successful, when she ran short of wood and water while beating about the Mozambique Channel under easy sail, and with all hands on the look-out for any sperm-whale unfortunate enough to heave in sight.

It was my first voyage as mate, and I was pacing the quarter-deck in no very enviable frame of mind—for my share in the profits of the voyage were promising to be but small—when the captain sent for me to join him in the cabin.

Leaving one of our boat-steerers in charge of the deck, I went below, and found my superior poring over a chart spread out on the saloon table.

"Well, Mr. Wylie," said he, "whales are kind of scarce, so I am thinking of putting into the Comorin Islands for a supply of wood and water. Take a look at the chart."

I did so, and found that we were only about forty miles from the land referred to. Coinciding with the captain's view, I received his instructions, and returned on deck to alter the ship's course and steer for the islands.

That day we made but little progress. Towards noon the light,

winging their frail flights across the bosom of the sleeping Mozambique Channel.

However, during the early hours of the night a light breeze sprang up, so that we made the land soon after midnight, when we stood off and on till daylight, and then sailed slowly into the sheltered anchorage formed by the Comorin Islands and the neighbouring main land of Africa.

After coming to an anchor all hands went to breakfast, after which I armed the crew of my own whale-boat, and set off for the shore on a reconnoitring expedition, in order to ascertain whether any natives—hostile or peaceable—were to be met with, and also to pick out the most likely spots whence to obtain a supply of wood and water.

Hoisting the sail, a light fair wind soon wafted us to the nearest little islet. But here nothing rewarded our patient search. Low, impenetrable jungle, together with soft black mud, marked with what astonished us, the footprints of some strange and monstrous beast, formed an altogether uninviting wilderness. Proceeding to the next and largest island of the group, however, we found abundance of good water, and a fair proportion of dry wood trees fit for our purpose. Having selected a suitable landing-place, and seen no trace of inhabitants, I gave the order to shove off, and the boat's head was once more turned toward her massive mistress, looming fair and tall, at anchor in the distance. The main land was only a mile or so from where we now lay on our oars; and as I gazed in that direction the temptation to visit it—the curiosity to explore a strange coast—came strong upon me.

"Well, boys," said I to my crew, "what do you say for a stretch as far as the shore away there? There is a leading wind, fair going and coming, and we might find better wood and water."

"Wait a bit, my lads," said I. "Unship the mast! stow away the sail; then out oars, and we'll soon see what it is."

My orders were promptly obeyed. Then my sturdy oarsmen gave way with a will, and the light whale-boat was soon darting swiftly forward to where the object of our curiosity had last appeared.

I was standing on the platform, directing Long Tom at the steering oar, when suddenly we "brought up all standing" against something hard, upon which the boat had run "stem on like a nor'west buffalo," as my mariners expressed it.

"Starn all! Starn all!" I roared.

As the boat was backed off, an enormous beast heavily raised its huge head out of the water, gave us a look, uttered a loud sort of snorting bellow, and then sank down again in the muddy water, through which we had not been able to discern it.

"Holy sailor, Bill!" I heard the bow oarsman say to his nearest shipmate. "What is it? I'm blessed if ever I saw such a thing afore, and I've been whaling, man and boy, nigh upon twenty years."

"Pass me up the iron, boys," said I, interrupting the conversation, "and if it comes within reach again we'll soon find out what kind of a creature it is."

A whale-boat is never without the gear of her profession; and so, when my men saw me handle the harpoon, they gave an approving shout, and eagerly gave way again in obedience to my order for them to pull ahead.

With iron poised and ready, I was intently watching for the strange monster's reappearance, when my boat steerer cried—

"There they are, 'way inshore; a hull school ov 'em."

Sure enough the glistening black backs tumbling about in the



THE GLACIER OF TIEFENBACH.

and fitful breeze fled altogether, nor could our most ancient mariners woo back its coy presence with their indefatigable and superstitious whistling.

Slowly and regularly the trim *Lone Star* rose and fell upon the steady heavings of the glassy sea. Strange, leaden coloured fish, of dolphin shape, but otherwise unlike any finny denizen of these a I ever saw before, swam lazily around our motionless black hull; odd looking jelly-fish, slimy and shiny, with huge and hairy feelers stretching far out to clutch their prey, floated among them; unwieldy, almost shapeless, and altogether useless sun-fish sculled slowly past us with their two great side fins. Now and then, with a sudden splash of the smooth waters, a shoal of silvery flying-fish would dart into the air, and skim swiftly along on outstretched wing just dip upon the surface of the water again to damp their drying pinions, and then double off in another direction to elude their relentless and untiring enemies—the fierce albacore and the nimble bonito—ever on their track, darting along a foot or so beneath the surface. Ravenous, unfaltering, and determined these fish-eating fish would follow the frightened little fugitives till some poor winged thing fell tired and despairing into the fang-glistening jaws just thrust an inch or two out of the water to catch it. Here the swift and glittering dolphin, swiftest of all fish, would chase the silvery prey with inconceivable rapidity, now and then revealing its course by immense bounds through the air, often of twenty yards and more; there, an ominous-looking, tall, black object, standing still and upright from the water, told where lay the lurking and quiescent shark—for that ugly angular thing was his straight dorsal fin; while the gaudily-striped black and golden little pilot-fish might be seen shooting about beneath the vessel's quarter, every now and then darting off to its savage lord and master. Birds of gorgeous plumage, unknown name, and curious cry, came ever and anon, to gaze for a moment at our long black ship and her taper spars; and then off they flew among the brilliant little insects and splendidly-painted butterflies which were

This latter expression of opinion was to save my dignity from suffering by any suspicion of idle curiosity.

Of course, my men were only too delighted at the prospect of a run ashore—the islands being small, uninteresting, and uninhabited.

Hauling aft the main-sheet, and keeping the boat away for the desired coast, I left Long Tom, my boat-steerer, in charge, and stretched myself out in the stern-sheets, while the rest of the crew followed my example by throwing themselves into the most comfortable positions they could find along the thwarts.

The breeze was gradually falling lighter, and for some time we sailed gently on, still and silent, save for the musical lap-lap of the ripples against our bows.

The soothing aspects of nature tended to throw me into a dreamy sort of reverie, from which I was suddenly aroused by my boat-steerer's exclamation:

"I saw a black skin shining in the sun just then, sir."

"Well," said I drowsily, "it is only a bottlenose or porpoise."

And I did not even take the trouble to raise my head above the gunnel.

A few moments elapsed, and we had got into shallow water, when Long Tom shouted:

"There it is again!"

"Where away? Where away?" I cried, startled by his animation.

"There away, sir," pointing ahead; and its no porpoise, nor bottle-nose, nor—any thing as ever I seed afore as wears thick skin!"

All eyes were now straining to catch a glimpse of Long Tom's strange discovery.

"There she blows! There she blows!" came in chorus from my men, as a large black back rose slowly above the surface, rolled steadily over, with a motion just like that of a spouting or playing whale, and then sank out of sight only a short distance ahead.

foamy white water showed where a number of the unknown fish or strange amphibious animals were enjoying themselves.

"Look out ahead, sir! Look out ahead!" roared Tom, again. "There's somethin' just broke water."

The next moment I had darted my iron into a back as broad as that of a whale calf, and was shouting—

"Starn all! Starn all! Back water, my boys!"

As the boat shot back and the line ran out, the monster that I had harpooned made desperate plunges to reach us. As it rolled and tossed about in its agony and surprise, I saw enough of it to know that we had fixed a hippopotamus.

Giving a succession of savage roars, and vainly trying to grasp the firmly-holding iron with its tremendous teeth, the wounded beast sank down in the muddy water, here only a couple of fathoms deep. Then the air-bubbles rising to the surface as he breathed, together with the long crimson track as he bled, showed us exactly the course that he was taking, and this was direct for his companions sporting together inshore.

Our prey went at a great speed, considering his ponderous build, and we were compelled to follow, or cut the line—the last thing I thought of; so in a very few moments we found ourselves right in the midst of the herd of hippopotami, whose huge, unshapely heads were rising all around, while the wicked glitter of their savage-looking little eyes seemed concentrated upon us with looks of fury and surprise.

Just then, unable to stay beneath the surface any longer, the wounded monster rose to breathe, and then turned upon us with a terrific roar.

"Starn all! Starn all, for your lives!" I shouted.

The tough ash oars urged us clear of the savage brute's charge, but then the boat steerer cried—

"Hold on, sir! Hold water! Here's half a dozen ov 'em astern coming right for us."

"Hold water every man!" I roared; then, espying a clear

course to the right, continued, "Pull the port oars. So! Now give way all; give way, my lads! Pull for your lives!" And I was paying out line all the time.

But up from the murky water rose two of the brutes, one on either side, only a few feet distant, and with huge distended jaws they rushed upon us.

Snatching up one of the boat axes, while Long Tom left his steering oar to the next man, and similarly armed himself, I sprang to where one of the hippopotami was almost touching the gunnel, and then, with all my strength, dashed the keen axe blade into its flat black nose. With a roar louder than that of a dozen wild bulls of Madagascar, the monster vanished, spouting blood. Long Tom had also succeeded in driving off its companion, though not before the latter had made a great rent in the side of the boat, and had also very nearly capsized her. A shudder ran through us at our narrow escape—we had not time for more.

The rest of the shoal had now come up, and were making the foam fly in every direction as they dashed through the water to attack us.

It was a terribly critical moment! We could no longer escape by rowing, for the monsters were all around. If once they should succeed in overturning our frail boat, we would assuredly perish horribly among them; their gleaming great tusks and wide gaping jaws would pitilessly rend and tear us limb from limb.

Very fortunately, it suddenly occurred to me that I had somewhere read of hippopotami being frightened at the noise of firearms, though I well knew that their amazingly tough skins were quite proof against ordinary spherical leaden bullets.

"Pick up your muskets—be quick, my lads!" I cried, acting upon the inspiration. "Let each man choose an object; then fire altogether."

Just as the fierce little pig-like eyes were glaring close upon us, and the terrible white fangs were glistening in close proximity, the loud roar of our volley echoed across the water, and then the sulphur-

were totally lost, and the American brig, *Delfina*, laden with 200,000 kilogrammes of copper embarked for Lota, was totally lost. In Ecuador, the provinces of Imbabura and Pichincha have suffered severely. Whole families in several instances have been buried beneath the ruins of their houses, and many of those who were bruised and maimed, but not killed, have lingered on for several days until death has put an end to their sufferings. Others have been eventually recovered from their perilous situations. In one case a gentleman was got out from the ruins, after being buried six days. It is stated that in Quito the stench arising from the unburied bodies was horrible. Pillaging was going on in Arica and Arequipa, Peru. The artillery battalion at Arica were at enmity with the people, who had accused them of robbery. The stores of the United States steamer *Waterloo* were being distributed to the needy in Arica. Shocks had been felt as late as August 29th. It is stated that some people were still being dug out of the ruins alive. In Ecuador alone it is now stated the list of killed amounts to 40,000. In Peru the dead were yet hidden under the ruins of houses in many instances, and a stench infested the air which it was thought would produce a pestilence. A band of robbers were roaming through the ruins robbing every one who had anything left. A meeting of the leading citizens of San Francisco was held on the 28th of September to devise means to aid the suffering people from the late earthquake, and a committee had been appointed to collect funds.

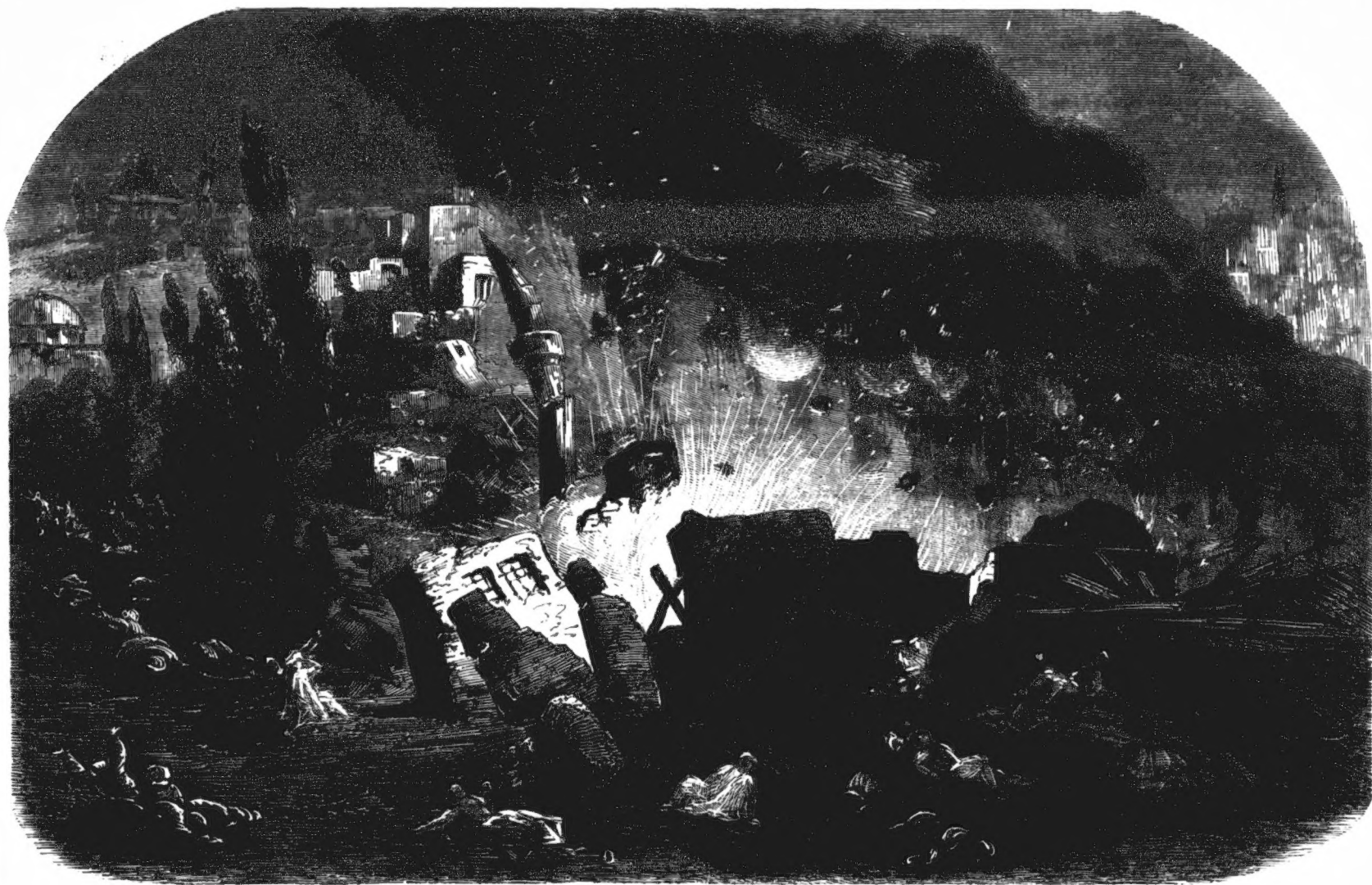
Not only has the convulsion been felt in South America, it has visited several of the Islands of the Pacific.

The report of the sinking of the south-east shores of Hawaii, the largest of the Sandwich Islands, is confirmed, the subsidence varying in places from eight inches to four feet. Shocks of earthquake are felt four or five times a day in three of the islands, and considerable smoke is seen issuing from one of the volcanoes. At Hilo, during the continuance of the great earthquake in South

his own religious convictions, is as unmanly, base, and false as the Florence telegram, in which the same political party, for the same political ends, united Mr. Gladstone's name with mine last summer. The indignation you express at this new trick will, I am sure, be shared by every honourable man in the country. I cannot conclude this letter without adding that a friendship now of eight-and-thirty years, close and intimate till 1851 in no common degree, enables me to bear witness that a mind of greater integrity or of more transparent truth, less capable of being awayed by faction and party, and more protected from all such baseness, even by the fault of indignant impatience, of insincerity and selfishness in public affairs, than Mr. Gladstone's, I have never known. The allegation that the policy of justice to the Irish people, by removing the scandal of the Established Church, has been inspired either by a mere desire to overthrow the Government or by friendship with me, is imposture, and imposture is the mark of a feeble and a failing cause."

THE OTHER CANDIDATE'S ADDRESS.

BLUFFKINS? he be hanged, he is not worth a Fiver. What can he do for you? Nothing. Look at me now. I am no great hand at jawing, but I've got a bigger balance in the bank than e'er a man in the town. Brass is my name, and Brass is my nature. Stumpy Brass, of the firm of Brass, Cash, Rhino, and Co.; that's what I am, and if you return me you'll know you've got a man that can put it down or take it up with e'er a man in the House. Shall I do you any good? Why of course I shall. How? Why what a question. How does a man who's made of Brass do any one good? Isn't it enough to know that he has got it? Pretty sort of fellow he must be who'd go and vote for such a man as Bluffkins, who couldn't lend him a sovereign if he was to be hanged. Will I lend you a sovereign? Don't know that I will, but I can do it, mind that, ay, or a hundred thousand of 'em



THE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

rous smoke-wreaths hid the plunging monsters from our sight. At the same instant, however, one enormous beast reared its vast body half out of the sea, and every man shuddered as he expected it would dash our weak boat to atoms; but, at the flash and noise of the guns it fell back, though, even in doing so, it nearly capsized us, and half-filled our little craft with water. When the smoke cleared away, our formidable pursuers had disappeared. After a momentary pause in thankfulness at our marvellously narrow escape, the whaling spirit returned and I said:

"Pass me a lance, Long Tom, and we'll settle the fellow we're fast to any how. Give way, my hearties, and let the two bow hands haul in the line."

Proceeding thus, we soon came up with the wounded beast. Then, for a moment poised the bright lance over my right shoulder, I sent it deep to the heart of our unwieldy victim. With a few tremendous roars, and after a last desperate struggle to reach us, the strange amphibious creature went into its "flurry." After sinking for a few moments, it once more rose to the surface, and, like a dead whale, floated on its side.

With considerable trouble we managed to tow our prize alongside the *Love Star*. Upon measuring the carcass we found it 14 feet from stem to stern—or rather, nose to tail—and no less than twenty-three in girth. It was an immense brute, sure enough. That night our mariners, long tired of salt junk, rejoiced over tender, succulent, and well-flavoured hippopotamus steak, for we found the flesh of the monster remarkably good, even delicious.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chili abound with details of the fearful ravages made by the earthquakes and inundations. At Coquimbo the British barques *William Leekie*, *Star of the West*, and *Manhattan*, and the American ship *Black Eagle*, were all more or less damaged. At Caldera the vessels *Oakland* and *Chili* were badly damaged. At Carrisal Bajo twenty lighters

America, the sea rose and fell from three to four feet once every ten minutes.

It is expected that the subscriptions in the City of London for the survivors, will reach the noble sum of £20,000. More than £7,000 was raised at the public meeting lately held to express sympathy with the sufferers, and aid them under the loss and misery inflicted upon them.

ARCHBISHOP MANNING AND MR. GLADSTONE.

MR. JOHN DAVIDSON, of Dundee, has written a letter to Archbishop Manning, calling the archbishop's attention to certain insinuations regarding his connection with Mr. Gladstone. The *Liverpool Mercury* of yesterday publishes Dr. Manning's reply:—"I beg to thank you for calling my attention to the paragraph in which an attempt is made to calumniate Mr. Gladstone by the fact that his eldest son is my godson. This is a mean artifice, which can damage only those who use it. The fact is so. Mr. Hope Scott and I stood sponsors to the eldest son of Mr. Gladstone about the year 1840. Mr. Hope Scott and Mr. Gladstone were at Eton and Oxford together, and have been friends during a long life. My friendship with Mr. Gladstone began when we were at Oxford about the year 1830. We had the same private tutor, and were in many ways drawn together. From that time till the year 1851 our friendship continued close and intimate. In 1851 the intercourse of our friendship was suspended by the act demanded of me by my conscience in submitting to the Catholic Church. We ceased to correspond, and for more than twelve years we never met. In the last years' public and official duties have renewed our communications. I have been compelled to communicate with many public men in successive Governments, and among others with Mr. Gladstone, with this only difference—of the others most either were strangers or but slightly known. Mr. Gladstone was and is the man whose friendship has been to me one of the most cherished and valued of my life. To found on this an insinuation for raising the 'No Popery' cry, or suspicion of Mr. Gladstone's fidelity to

if I like. Will I attend to your interests if I get returned? I'm attending to your interests before I'm returned. How? Why look at them posters, ar'n't there more of 'em and ar'n't they bigger than any other posters anywhere else? Don't I advocate more and print more, and haven't I got more public-houses open for my committee than all the Bluffkinses and others put together? Don't I stump up for all this, do ye think? That's nothing. I've started a new daily paper, think of that. How many hands do you suppose that'll employ? That is not all either. Do you know what I'm going to do next? I'll tell you. I'm going to pay every shoopkeeper in the district to shut up his shop for a week, so that I may advertise on his shutters. What d'ye think of that? Will Bluffkins do that, do you think, or Bright, or Jones, or Gladstone, or any other candidates? Not they. Why, sooner than they should lick me, I'd hire them. I would. I'd pay 'em a thousand a-day each—more—to carry my boards up and down. If that won't do, I'd turn the Corporation into nigger minstrels—they'd let me do it for money—to sing my praises, and tout for me, S. Brass. Oh, I'm your man, and no mistake about it. What are my principles? Principles! A man with £100,000 in half-a-dozen banks! do you ask him for principles? Ask that poor wretch what are his principles if you like. Ten to one he won't be able to tell you. But mind this: he ought to have 'em. He wants 'em. A man that has got nothing else ought to have principles; but what's the good of them to me? Well, then, if you must know, Cash is my principles. Brass is my principles; that, and nought else. And now, as I'm no hand at jawing, and have no cause to jaw, I'm off to the Pig and Whistle, one o' my committee rooms, and any fellow that means to vote for me may come along, or go to some other—I've got 'em all—and call for what he likes, and them as don't may go with Bluffkins to the nearest pump! So come along (*excent omnes*), vociferating "Brass for ever!"

SOUTHAMPTON Water is now swarming with whiting, and thousands are caught there daily.

"NOT AS I WILL."

O FATHER, I have prayed for strength,
For summer-tide of joy,
That longest hours and sunny days
I might for thee employ;
And, lo! I was but weak and faint,
And early winter came:
It is Thy will, Thy will be done,
And blessed be Thy name.

I thought to rear a temple dome
Where men might worship Thee;
I looked upon Thy captives, Lord,
And hoped to set them free.
Thy temple walls are fair and high,
Without a touch of mine,
Thy children walk at liberty,
And the victor's hand was Thine.

I would have spoken mighty words,
I would have done great deeds,
And bravely 'neath Thy banner fought
For all Thy people's needs;
But thou hast given me feeble lips,
And hands that must be still,
Thou bidd'st me rest while others serve,—
O Master! do Thy will.

I turn me from the sacred cup,
With sorrow's leaves made strong,
And in the starless night of gloom
I cry, O Lord! how long?
But firmer still this cry shall be;
O Father! heed not me,—
Not as I will, but as Thou wilt,
Choose Thou my work for me.

Thy will be done. O God of light!
We are in darkness still,
'Tis well that we the weak, the sad,
Should wait upon Thy will.
Yet let Thy kingdom come, O God!
That all Thy love may see,
And those who weep in pain and loss
Be comforted by Thee.

PUNCH A LITTLE SERIOUS.
THE GOOD OF THE "GOLDEN ROSE."

"His Holiness the Pope, only the other day, sent the 'Golden Rose,' which he is accustomed periodically to bless and confer on faithful Sovereigns, to the Queen of Spain. It was the reward of devotion, if not of virtue. There are some who will remark that it appears to have proved auspicious.

Not quite a year ago, the *Naples Observer* published a list of sequences which in some nine or ten cases had ensued on the papal benediction. They were all signally calamitous, from the time when the Holy Father blessed Italy in 1848, just before Novara, to the last blessing he pronounced on Austria, followed by Sadova. The rule seems to have been, that everybody who has been blessed by the Pope has presently come to grief. I believe the Second is at least no exception to it.

The Romans regard these sequences of the Pope's benediction as consequences. They believe him to be a *gettatore*, a person possessed against, and indeed contrary to his will, of an "evil eye." This is all my eye and Betty Martin, you will say, of course. But it is what those credulous people imagine, and by the rule of *post hoc propter hoc*, facts might seem to prove it. Pio Nono's blessing would appear to have an effect precisely the reverse of that which he intends.

Of course an "old man's blessing" can do no one any harm, and no sensible person whom the Pope might bless would therefore expect to be blighted. But this is worth noting by those whom it may concern; that if his benediction does harm to nobody, it certainly, as far as we can see, does nobody good. At any rate, the Ex-Queen of Spain has derived no visible advantage from the "Golden Rose," which, elaborately consecrated, blessed, and perfumed, she received at his hands. So, then, whilst the notion that any amulet or charm of that kind might bring ill luck, is superstitious, the idea that any good could come of it, is unfounded.

If, indeed the Pope were, as his subjects think, a *gettatore*, instead of having excommunicated Victor-Emmanuel he could have given the King of Italy his apostolical benediction, which would have infallibly done for him and his kingdom.

SCARLET FEVER.

A MEDICAL gentleman connected with the Middlesex Hospital sends the following:—

Once this disease has shown itself in a house the farther one keeps away from it the better. The infecting distance is, however, very short, being about a yard, but the contagion is readily and usually conveyed by its clinging to materials of all sorts. The first step to adopt is rigidly to isolate the sick and attendant from the healthy, and especially from those who have not had the disease. From the patient's chamber remove at once the carpet, curtains, and all articles of furniture and clothing not absolutely required, and that which cannot be washed or baked hang out in the air for several days. The patient's linen, bed-clothes, &c., as used, ought to be thrown into water and so conveyed to the wash, where they should be well boiled to render inert any contagious matters. Another and more certain method is to expose the articles in an oven to a dry heat of 260 degrees Fahrenheit. The sick room ought to be well ventilated. The windows and door may be thrown wide open for a few minutes several times a day, at the same time temporarily covering over the patient's head. A solution of chloride of lime (of the strength of one pound to eight gallons of water) ought to be kept in the room in plates, basins, or in cloths hung on a screen, so as to disinfect the apartment. When the sick room is vacated it is not a needless expense to whitewash and repaper it, and the woodwork ought to be thoroughly washed with the above solution. Carbolic acid soap is also an excellent thing for that purpose, and so is carbolic acid in water. What the minds of the general public urgently require to be disabused of is that scarlatina and scarlet fever are different diseases. They are one and the same. "Scarlatina" is a bland, genteel word, but which throws people off their guard, tends to prevent them adopting useful precautions against the spread of the disease, and by treating it as trivial to augment the dire results. Sometimes a sore throat is all that is complained of; yet with only that symptom showing this person may give scarlet fever to another of the most virulent form. Scarlet fever is not a dangerous disease in itself usually as compared with some other eruptive fevers. The mortality at the London Fever Hospital is, according to Dr. Murchison, in scarlet fever only six or seven per cent., and the cases sent there are the worst from out of all London. There, too, rarely is seen any of those dreaded consequences of the fever which are ushered in about the third week, and serve to mount up the mortality of cases in private life, or injure the health of many others. How are these avoided there? By keeping the patients strictly in bed for three weeks, however slight their case may seem. During the course of the disease the kidneys are more or less affected. After the rash of scarlet fever has subsided, and about the seventh day from the date of the attack, the skin begins to peel more or less off, and takes about a fortnight thus to shed. This new skin is delicate, and its

action easily suppressed. If the patient with it in that condition receive a chill, that is just what happens. The functions which ought to be carried on by the skin are thus thrust inward to be performed by the kidneys, a work they are unable to fulfil from their already impaired condition, and hence follows acute inflammation of these organs, and death after that is often rapid. If not, then is seen dropsy, rheumatism, swollen glands, diseased joints, and other serious complications, which all tend, in ordinary life, to raise either the mortality to an undue height, or permanently to injure the constitution of numbers. Speaking generally, these are not the results of the fever, for they are avoidable. They are grave complications, most common after slight cases, in those very cases of so-called "scarlatina," which people wrongly think is not scarlet fever.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

Thursday Night.

We have again to report a dull week of trade and to repeat the conviction that the elections, the Christmas holidays, and the winter will all interfere with any activity until spring, when the revival of confidence which is gradually presenting itself by a succession of quiet indications, will set free the vast stores of gold now lying idle in the Banks of England and France. The progress of the Spanish revolution, the undisturbed tranquillity of the Spanish people, and the neutrality of the Emperor of the French have favourably acted upon the money market and commerce. The Spanish Government is expected to make suitable arrangements for the payment of the national debt, and will come into the markets of Europe for a new and considerable loan. At present, however, the Iberian Peninsula is suffering from a bad harvest, and the distraction of the public mind from the paths of industry.

Intelligence from Gibraltar confirms the opinion that the new order of things will be favourable to the trade of England with Spain.

The floods in Italy have caused great havoc, and affected the prices of Italian stock, and impeded the course of business over a considerable area of the new kingdom.

More cheerful advices have reached us from Jamaica than for some time.

The *Kingston Gleaner*, in its summary of news, says:—"There is little to report agriculturally. Rain is very much wanted in the lowland parishes to ensure good crops for the next season. The canes look dry and parched, and in low lying estates especially the drought has been severely felt. It has considerably affected the coffee crops now ripening, and we are afraid the crop will be very short next season, notwithstanding the promising appearance of the trees. The pimento crop has also been much affected by the continuance of the drought, and to all appearance the crop will be much smaller than was at one time anticipated." The health of the island was good.

LAW AND POLICE.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.—OCTOBER 19.

The adjourned October quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Middlesex commenced on Monday morning at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell-green, before the Assistant-Judge; Mr. Joseph Payne, Deputy-Assistant-Judge; and a bench of magistrates.

THE CALENDAR.

The calendar contains the names of 77 prisoners committed for trial, of whom 64 are indicted for felony, and 13 for misdemeanor. The offences with which the prisoners stand indicted consist of maliciously wounding, stealing from a barge on the Thames, obtaining goods by false pretences, larceny from the person, robberies from the Great Northern and Great Western Railways, embezzlement by servants, breaking and entering dwelling-houses and warehouses, assaults upon the police whilst in the execution of their duty, and several minor offences. As usual, the great majority of the prisoners could neither read or write, or do so only very imperfectly. Four prisoners were reported as being able to read and write well.

(Before Mr. PAYNE.)

THE CHARGE AGAINST A CAPTAIN.

George Hamilton, a captain in the army, who was convicted last sessions of an assault upon Esther Grimes, his servant, was brought up for judgment.

Mr. Harris, who appeared for the Society for the Protection of Women and Children, said it was the wish of the prosecutrix and also the society, by whom he was instructed, to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Court. He was also recommended to mercy by the jury. And he had to state that while the prosecutrix also strongly recommended him to mercy, she refused to take a single penny as compensation. He hoped his lordship would consider the punishment the prisoner had already undergone was sufficient, and that he would give effect to the joint recommendation to mercy which had been made.

Mr. Montagu Williams, for the prisoner, said it was a "great punishment to the prisoner to stand in such a position as he then did in the dock, and he could not speak too highly as to the way in which the prosecutrix had conducted herself; and the prisoner had expressed his great regret for what had occurred. The prosecutrix, who knew more about the case than anyone else, desired no further punishment. The society desired nothing further, and the jury had strongly recommended him to mercy, believing at the time that his lordship would merely give him a reprimand, and not send him to prison for what he had done.

Mr. Payne said hitherto the prisoner himself had expressed no regret for what he had done, but had raised the painful issue that the girl, who had given her evidence in a very clear manner, had said that which was untrue and was unworthy of credit. She had added to her high character by her recommendation to mercy on account of the prisoner's wife, and he hoped she would get a good situation, and be better treated than she had been by the prisoner. He believed his wish would be echoed by every one who heard the case. The sentence on the prisoner was that he be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for three months.

A BRUTAL KEEFAN.

William Powell, 42, was indicted for assaulting and beating Emma Daley. He was also further indicted for assaulting and beating and occasioning actual bodily harm to James Ance, a constable of the Metropolitan Police force, whilst engaged in the execution of his duty. He was further indicted for assaulting and beating Alexander New and Herbert Partridge, police constables, in the execution of their duty.

Mr. Cooper prosecuted.

The prosecutrix Daley lived at 11, Little Ormond-yard, Lamb's Conduit-street, with her husband and children, and the prisoner occupied a room overhead. On the night of the 23rd of September prisoner came home drunk, and as he was going upstairs he began to abuse the prosecutrix. After a time he was persuaded to be quiet, but he left the house subsequently and returned more drunk than before. He then assaulted Mrs. Daley, and when the officers arrived kicked and struck them, injuring one of them very severely.

The prisoner was found guilty, and, a previous conviction having been proved, he was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

MANSION HOUSE.

ASSAULT BY SOLDIERS.—Henry Curtis, 18, George Hampshire, 21, and Joseph Elem, 22, privates in the Grenadier Guards, were charged with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting a City Policeman while in the execution of his duty, and also an old man named Michael Murphy.

On Sunday evening, at seven o'clock, the three prisoners, who had been drinking, were in Bishopsgate-street Without, causing a disturbance, and with a crowd collected about them. The prisoner Elem had his belt off, and with it was striking the bystanders. Police-constable Henry Rowe interfered to restore order, upon which one of the prisoners used a foul expression towards him, and, with the other two, was about to attack him with his belt. He obtained the assistance of a metropolitan policeman who happened to be near, and one of the City force, and took them to a police-station in the neighbourhood. All three prisoners had then taken their belts off, and two of them, Curtis and Hampshire, were very disorderly. On the way to the station the prisoner Curtis wantonly struck a poor old man named Murphy, who had given him no offence, on the eye with his fist, blackening it, and causing his nose to bleed. On one of the constables remonstrating with him for that, the prisoners swung their belts round their heads in a menacing way, and one of them, while in custody, struck a man on the head with his belt as he passed him. On being put into a cell Elem struck the officer Rowe, who retaliated in self-defence, and struck him on the eye, causing a wound.

The Sergeant-Major of the regiment to which the prisoners belonged said they all bore a good character, that Hampshire and Curtis had been in the service about three months, and Elem three years.

The prisoners said they had been drinking, and that what they did was in self-defence.

The Lord Mayor said they themselves began the disturbance, terrified people in the streets through which they were passing by their violence, and Curtis was cowardly enough to strike an old man, who had given him no offence. He sentenced each of them to seven days' hard labour in the City Prison at Holloway.

GUILDHALL.

ROBBERY IN A DINING ROOM.—Frederick John Thomas, of St. Margaret's-grove, Turk's-road, Isleworth-road, Twickenham, was charged with stealing a plated fork and spoon, the property of Messrs. Spiers and Pond.

When searched two letters were found upon the prisoner, after the perusal of which Sir Sidney H. Waterlow said the present was not the first offence, he was afraid; and he should remand him.

SENDING DISEASED MEAT TO LONDON.—George Cannell, farmer, residing at Fornsett, Norfolk, was charged with sending four quarters of a bull to the London market for sale, the same being diseased.

Mr. Baylis, jun., appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Montagu Williams for the defendant.

The meat in question was detected on the 12th September; hot fat had been "run over the inside," portions to hide the diseased appearance.

Greengrass, a butcher from Wrenningham, Norfolk, dressed the carcass, and smeared the fat over the inside, and he considered the meat was fit for human food.

Defendant, who was shown to have ordered the slaughter of the bull and its consignment to London, was fined £10, and £3 3s. costs.

The fine and costs were paid.

ARTHUR HARVEY, jobbers, Stowbedon, Norfolk, was charged with sending a pig to the London market for sale, the same being diseased.

The defendant obtained the pig in a swap, and, finding it diseased, the carcass was immediately sent to London. Mr. Barnes, salesman, Newgate-market, hung the carcass in his shop in such a position that it nearly escaped observation.

Defendant pleaded that he did not know the animal was diseased.

Sir Sidney H. Waterlow fined him £10, and £3 3s. costs, which sums were paid.

Burns was censured for not calling the inspector's attention to the meat.

WESTMINSTER.

AN INNOCENT MAN IMPRISONED.—A respectable looking old man entreated Mr. Selge's assistance, and told the following singular story.

Applicant said that his son, 20 years of age, who had never been out of his home two nights in his whole lifetime until the middle of last month, was now unjustly detained in the House of Detention, Clerkenwell, upon a false charge. He had on the 17th ult. been brought to this court charged with being a deserter from the 59th Regiment, and committed to the House of Detention; and although the man for whom he had been mistaken was now paying the penalty of his offence, his (applicant's) son, from some unaccountable reason, was still being imprisoned. He hoped the magistrate would liberate him, as his detention was a source of much grief to his aged father and mother.

Mr. Selge, on turning to the Court-book of the 17th of September, said that a sergeant of the 59th brought William Wheeler to the Court on that day, and, having deposed that he had enlisted him for that regiment about twelve months previously, and produced the *Police Gazette* of the 11th of last August, stating that he had deserted, and describing his person, he had been committed. The accused had denied that he was a deserter, at the same time admitting that he had enlisted in the 59th, but had been rejected as unfit for the service. As the sergeant maintained that he was a deserter, the usual course was adopted: he was sent to the House of Detention, there to await the decision of the authorities at the War Office as to his disposal.

Applicant said that the name of the deserter was "Waling," not "Wheeler," and the man Waling was at present with his regiment, undergoing punishment. His son had just enlisted for the 52nd Regiment, when he was unjustly charged with this desertion.

Mr. Selge observed that application had better be made to the War Office.

Applicant said he was there on the 12th inst., and a gentleman took him to the adjutant's office. The sergeant in question was sent for, and told by the gentleman, who had a paper in his hand, that he had mistaken the identity of applicant's son, as the real deserter was at present with his regiment. He was then told that his son would be liberated on the next day, or forthcoming morning, but he was still in prison.

Mr. Selge observed that if applicant had correctly stated the circumstances it was a very hard case, adding, "Write to the Commander-in-Chief; it will be attended to at once. I have no power to help you."

Applicant: I can't write. It seems to me that nobody's got any power to help me.

Mr. Selge: Go to the War Office again.

Applicant (bursting into tears): I have been everywhere; it is no use. Everybody tells me to go somewhere else, and all this time my poor boy is lying in prison.

Mr. Selge: I am very sorry for you. If you will wait, I will have a letter written to the War Office for you, stating the circumstances of the case.

The poor man left with the promised letter.

WORSHIP-STREET.

THE SHOWMAN AND THE MAGISTRATE.—Jacob de Corance, 25, was charged with having committed an act of wilful damage.

The prisoner and three friends visited a wax-work exhibition in the Mile-end-road, and they were so much affected by what they saw that the prisoner smashed one of the figures, that of a soldier.

A boy named Blyth, employed to watch the figures and warn visitors "to keep their hands off," said: I saw the prisoner touch one of them, and went up and asked him not to do it again, as he would break them.

Mr. Newton: What did the waxwork figures represent?

Witness: The one he touched, sir, was a soldier lying on a bed, with Miss Nightingale attending on him.

Mr. Newton: What did he do when you asked him not to touch it?—Witness: He said he should if he liked, and did again. I then said I would go and call my master, and he up with his fist and smashed the figure.

Mr. Newton: Did he smash the soldier or Miss Nightingale?—Witness: Please, sir, he smashed the soldier.

Mr. Newton: Where did he hit the poor man?—Witness:—On the nose, sir, and smashed his head in.

Mr. Newton: Did he say anything when he did it?—Witness: Yes, sir; he said to one of his friends that he would see if the man had got any brains. After he had done it I called my master, and he gave the prisoner into custody.

Thomas Attwood, the proprietor, deposed to giving the prisoner into custody just as he was about to leave the room. He produced the head of the "soldier," which created great laughter.

Mr. Newton inquired how much it would cost to repair the damage done—Attwood replied: About 25s., sir.

Mr. Newton: No more?—Attwood: Well, sir, he's served me for three years, and then he cost 30s.

Mr. Newton: And nothing since?—Witness: No, sir. He don't require no victuals, you see, sir.

Mr. Newton; Well, I think that a fair sum. What have you, prisoner, to say to this?

Prisoner: My foot slipped, and I put out my hand to save myself, which came again the figure and "busted" him.

Two witnesses, who deposed to having accompanied the prisoner to the waxworks, were called, and said that the prisoner's foot did slip, and the damage done was accidental.

Mr. Newton, however, held the damage wilful, and fined him 5s., with 25s., for the proprietor's loss, which was paid.

SUNDAY TRADING.—William Bury, 24, hawker, Nelson-street, Spitalfields, was charged with having created an obstruction, in Slater-street, Brick-lane, by offering cakes for sale.

There were twenty-five boys round the prisoner at the time, and the nuisance was very great.

Francis Smith, 30, ostler, was charged with a similar offence, by exposing a bird and cage for sale.

Smith was standing within a yard of the Holy Trinity Church while divine service was being performed.

The prisoners were fined 40s. each, or one month's imprisonment.

WIT AND HUMOUR.

AN Irish soldier relating what he had seen at Magdala, declared that all Theodore's men were taken prisoners, those that escaped being the only exceptions.

AN Irishman, "tight," of course, at the Birmingham Registration court shouted "Bright for ever, and longer."

QUITE ENOUGH TOO.—Tom Tippler is quite indignant, because at a public dinner which he attended the other day there was nothing drunk but the toasts—and himself.

WITHIN A T. A low journal, with characteristic audacity, circulated a report that the Duke of Edinburgh was just a little too fond of the ladies. It now seems that the only foundation for the ridiculous report was the fact of His Royal Highness having nearly always a Gal a (t) tea.

MOTTO FOR THE CARDIFF DOCKS.—A thing of But-e is a joy for ever.

A MINISTER met a parishioner who had come into possession of a handsome property by the death of his brother, and inquired how he was getting along. "Oh!" said he, "I am having a dreadful time; what with getting out letters of administration, and attending probate court, and settling claims, I sometimes almost wish he hadn't died."

WHERE should one always expect to find a bountiful supply of the milk of human kindness?—Within the pale of the church.

"DOCTOR," said a patient to one of the great hydropathic lights, whom ill-health had obliged him to consult—"Doctor, do you think a little sprits now and then would hurt me very much?" "Way, no, Sir," answered the doctor, deliberately; "I do not know that a little now and then would hurt you very much, but if you don't take any you won't be hurt at all."

A NEGRO, after gazing at the Chinese, exclaimed: "If de white folks is dark as dat ou da-ee, I wonder what's de color ob de niggers."

One other day Mrs. Muggins, finding herself unwell, sent for a doctor, and in the presence of Muggins and the medical man declared her belief that she was "poisoned," and that he (Muggins) had done it. "I didn't do it," shouted Muggins, "it's all gammon, she isn't poisoned. Prove it, doctor—open her upon the spot—I'm willing."

ALL flowers of speech spring from tu-lips. "MISS SMITH, may I ask the time?" said Sprig, last evening. Lady consults her dummy watch. "Certainly, Mr. Sprig—let me see—about 1, I should say about—time to go home." Sprig inserts his head into his tile with an

emphasis, and bids Miss Smith a good evening with a jerk.

IMPUDENT QUESTIONS.

To ask a lawyer if he ever told a lie.

To ask a doctor how many persons he had killed.

To ask a lady whether she would like a bear.

To ask a minister to take something to drink.

To ask a subscriber if he has paid the printer.

To ask a merchant if he has ever cheated a customer.

To ask an editor the name of any of his correspondents.

To ask a gentleman to lend you his pocket-book.

SLANDERING AN OLD CUSTOMER.—Speaking against Time.

A LITTLE girl was a short time ago listening to an argument concerning the great hereafter, when she suddenly went to her aunt and asked her what people did when they went to heaven. Knowing no better answer, her aunt replied that they played on golden harps. "All the time?" asked the child. "All the time," said the aunt. "Then," said the child, "I don't want to go there, for I would get tired; and, besides, I don't like music."

A TOMBSTONE in a village cemetery in the interior of Pennsylvania is adorned by a piece of sculpture which brings in relief a colt, a boy, and a tree. The colt is represented as kicking the boy in the stomach; and the epitaph is in this wise:

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF HENRY HARRIS.

Born June 27, 182, of Henry Harris and Jane his wife. Died on the 4th of May, 1867, by the kick of a colt in his bowels, peacefully and quietly, a friend to his father and mother, and respected by all who knew him, and went to that world where horses can't kick, and where sorrow and weeping is no more.

THE ONLY LOVE THAT IS STRONG AS DEATH.—Pulmonary affection.

HINTS FOR LADIES.

WHEN your husband returns home at night let him find the fire out, his tea and toast cold, and you reading a novel.

If he tells you his expenses are more than his income, and proposes to move into a smaller house, sit down and cry about it. Tell him you always lived in a large house before you were married.

If at the end of a few months he fails in business don't make the best of his misfortune, or help him bear his troubles by giving your sympathy, but cry as though your heart would break.

Hint occasionally before him how much higher position you held in society before than since your marriage.

If he has business to call him out in the evening, be sure and fret, when he returns, about his being out at nights; and about his disliking to be at home with his family.

Whine every time he comes into the house about being tied at home. Then, if he proposes to take you and the children out to ride, tell him you are tired half to death and don't want to ride.

Follow out these hints faithfully, and in return you will have as impatient and as discontented a husband as can be found, and one who will come home only at eating and sleeping hours; and you may be thankful to see him then.

THE EUROPEAN SEA SALT COMPANY, 183, Strand, W.C., and 52, 53, Crutcher-street, E.C.—A SEA-BATH IN YOUR OWN ROOM FOR ONE PENNY. Hot, tepid, or cold. Sold by all chemists, grocers, and oilmen, in bags or boxes.—7lbs., 1lb.; 14lbs., 1s. 10d.; 28lbs., 3s. 6d.; 56lbs., 7s.; cwt., 14s.—Travellers required in town and country.

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MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM, THE UNIVERSAL FAMILY MEDICAMENT. Of the numerous invaluable discoveries which modern Chemistry has placed at the disposal of the faculty, it may be safely asserted that there is not one, the properties of which entitle it to such universal admiration and patronage as "MEASAM'S Medicated Cream." Its application in the prevention, as well as in the cure of disease, is so varied and useful, as scarcely to be described within the limits of an advertisement; suffice it to say, however, that in RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, STIFF JOINTS, PILES, FISTULA, PAINS IN THE CHEST AND LIMBS, TIC-DOLOUREUX, or any disease arising from Cold, &c., its efficacy is at once removing those diseases, and even in the chronic and more severe forms, of giving immediate relief, is truly astonishing, and must be seen to be believed. It is equally efficacious in RINGWORM, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, &c. and other epidemic diseases, producing regular action of the pores; in fact, assisting Nature to throw off the superfluous fluids by what is called perspiration, sensible and insensible, but more parti-

cularly the latter; thereby regulating the circulation rendering the skin clear and healthy, and giving that tone and vigour to the whole system without which life can scarcely be said to be enjoyed. In BURNS, SCALDS, CORNS, BRUISES, Old PHAGE-GENIC WOUNDS, &c., it has likewise no equal; and as a cosmetic for the toilet or nursery, in removing BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, DISCOLORATIONS, and those cutaneous eruptions incidental to children and young people (used in solution), its properties cannot be over-estimated; it is, therefore, recommended to the heads of families, and especially to mothers and nurses, who, by its habitual and judicious use upon those under their care, will prevent many of those diseases which become, in the course of years, engrafted, as it were, into the system, and often supposed to be hereditary. For BATHING, to the adult—if before taking a bath it be well rubbed in—it will be found a perfect luxury being as delicate as the finest Eau de Cologne, though cleansing the skin—the pores of which, from our habits of clothing, &c., are liable to become stopped, thus obstructing the escape of the fluids before alluded to, and inducing a numerous class of diseases; indeed, three-fourths of those with which mankind is afflicted are attributable to this cause alone; the fluids known as sensible and insensible or gaseous perspiration, being as unfit to be thrown back upon the system, to be used a second time, as is the air which has been once ejected from the lungs, which, it is well known, cannot be breathed again and again without becoming destructive to health, and very speedily even to life itself; and these fluids must be thrown back if nature be resisted in her efforts to dispose of them, which, in civilised life, is unquestionably the case; hence arise indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, languor or debility, stupor, restlessness, faintings, evil forebodings, inaptitude for business or pleasure, and those diseases already enumerated, which the savage knows not of; these may be mostly, if not entirely, obviated by proper attention to the state of the skin. And here it should be remarked, how erroneous is the notion entertained by many, that when they have washed themselves, or taken a bath, that everything necessary has been done—the fact being, that water will have little or no effect in dissolving the incrustation, so to speak, of the dried or obstructed perspiration. It is therefore recommended that a little of the Medicated Cream be used daily, or at all events before washing or taking a bath.

Numbers of the Nobility, Clergy, and charitable persons are now using their endeavours to make its wonderful properties known, and distribute it largely to the poor. It is pronounced by all to be the purest and most innocent, at the same time the most efficacious article known, and no doubt exists of its shortly becoming the universal Family Medicament.

The Proprietor would particularly impress upon the public the fact, that it does not in the slightest degree partake of the nature of CREAMS, ordinarily so called, nor of those greasy applications known as OINTMENTS or SALVES, the use of which is repugnant to every feeling of delicacy, but on the contrary, is as delicate in its use as the finest Eau de Cologne.

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